密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

Entered as Second Class matter, May 1917, at the U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

VOLUME XVIII　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1921　　NUMBER 10

THE WEEKLY REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Publisher
C. F. REMER, Contributing Editor
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
DON D. PATTERSON, Acting Editor and Business Manager
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interests
PETER S. JOWE, Representative in Hankow, China
HIN WONG, Representative in South China, Canton.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 437
Special Articles
The Last, or Only the Latest?.....Upton Close 438
The Open Door Is the Monroe Doctrine..... 440
Disarmament in Relation to China's Development .....
.....Sao Ke Alfred Sze 442
Citizen Krasnoschekoff.....Orrin Keith 443
Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs 447
Who's Who in China 448
Shanghai American School Raises Needed Funds..W. W. B. 450
Men and Events 460
News from North China 468
News from Central China 476
News Summary of the Week 480
China's Progress in Industry 481
What the Ships Carry Between America and China..... 486
New Books and Publications
Russia from the American Embassy..... 487
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China..... 488
The United States Court for China..... vii

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES. U. S. DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS MAY BE USED FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE ADVERTISING CORPORATION
1 West 34th Street, New York City
Telephone: Fitz Roy 5111 :: Cable Ad.: Scholzem, N. Y.
Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed through the New York Office.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE IS PROBABLY in Japan at the present moment and his presence in that country is undoubtedly highly disconcerting to more than one person. Lord Northcliffe combines qualities that are usually not lodged in the same man, a high degree of shrewdness and a liking for straight forward speech. His shrewdness is attested by his reception of certain Japanese newspapermen at Manila, who met him, he says, "pressing me for my view of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement. I replied that owing to the possibility of my views being misinterpreted, owing to our ignorance of each other's language, I would make my statement to a British press agency in Hongkong." This was neat. Lord Northcliffe has not been a newspaper man himself without learning a thing or two. Upon his arrival in Hongkong he did give an interview to a news service that shows him to be as outspoken as he is shrewd. He sees the problem of Far Eastern affairs in its bearings upon the relations between Great Britain and the United States. He understands that the chief question for England, for Japan and for the United States at the coming Washington Conference is the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It is a pleasure to have an Englishman to say what American opinion in the Far East, and some British opinion, believes to be the thing that most needs saying today. "The purpose of the Washington Conference," in Lord Northcliffe's words, "is to reach a mutual agreement, but the United States is handicapped by the arrangement already made by Japan and Great Britain concerning China, the chief problem of the Pacific. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance is undoubtedly the dominating factor which now prevents an unfettered attempt by Great Britain, Japan and the United States to solve the problems of the Pacific, because it places the United States outside a very definite arrangement for the control of China. The prolongation of the alliance only serves to irritate public and official opinion in the United States; it merely humiliates China; and it adds nothing to the prestige of Great Britain in Asia. It cannot assist in the establishing of cooperative means of helping China from the present chaos and it prevents a reconciliation of the diverging interests of Japan and the United States. At present China cannot give satisfactory guarantees and so there is an urgent necessity for making international assistance to China a practical possibility. I hold that *there can be no solution of Pacific problems which does not rest on the solid foundation of*

Anglo-American friendship and cooperation. Unfortunately the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been prolonged beyond the point where it is understood by Americans or liked by Chinese." Something might be said of the unusual frankness with which we are told that the Anglo-Japanese agreement is an arrangement for the control of China. We are content to let the interview stand without comment. However, we venture the guess that when this outspoken Englishman leaves the shores of Nippon, his official Japanese guides will breathe a sigh of relief and it is not beyond the range of possibility that the sigh will be echoed by British diplomatic and consular officials. Northcliffe can be as awkward a problem for a British ambassador as the equally frank Roosevelt was for more than one American ambassador. The fact that Northcliffe happens to be right must make his interviews all the more difficult to explain.

"THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF HARM is probably done" says Lord Cromer, "when an Oriental ruler is for the first time brought in contact with the European system of credit." There were those in China who saw in the extravagances of the Empress Dowager a danger to China as grave as that which threatened Egypt and engulfed her. They breathed a sigh of relief when the Republic came in 1911 and they looked forward with a degree of confidence to the future. The Republic was to bring in the responsibility without which it was thought that China could hardly be saved from an Egyptian fate. The Republic has now been in existence for ten years. During this time there has been little development of financial control, such as all nations have found indispensible in the ordering of accounts. Yuan Shih-kai brought to the office of President a shrewd knowledge of foreign affairs but no desire to have a check put upon his own control of money. Since his death Peking has lived upon the tradition of Yuan. Peking has developed no responsible government, has lived according to no constitution, and has, in the last analysis, been bound by no law. The provinces have drifted apart. The soldiers have discovered the power they have over an unarmed people and military leaders have risen whose thoughts, when they have gone beyond the desire to line their own pockets, have risen no higher than schemes to imitate Yuan. Financial recklessness was pushed almost to the point of suicide during the great war, when money was borrowed from the Japanese in such amounts as to make Japan one of China's chief creditors, if not her chief creditor. According to reports from Peking the government of China is face to face with some of the consequences of its recklessness. An American banker whose loans to China are no great sum, as government loans go today, is able to tell the government of the country that there is danger that China will come to be known as a defaulter. Soldiers are reported to have been paid by checks that government banks have refused to cash. Railroad income is said to be turned over to military leaders to provide them with the funds that they demand. These conditions are not the fault of the younger, Western-trained men in China; they are from the past and the China of today accepts them with questions that are growing more insistent. Since 1900 China has been the scene of a race between bankruptcy and good government. At various times bankruptcy seemed to have won and today there are again reasons to suppose that it may win

THE days of Cromer in Egypt have passed, however. The world has had more experience in governmental bankruptcy than anyone could have supposed she would see in the first few decades of the twentieth century. We are accustomed to inconvertible paper currency today, to budgets that do not balance, to the use of the printing press as an easy substitute for the tax-collecter and to the whole program of makeshifts that characterize the finance of insolvency. There is no nation in Europe or America that cares to press a case of national bankruptcy as things stand today. But there is a nation in the Far East that may care to press such a case, and especially against China. It is not beyond imagining that China will be for ced in the near future to deal with Japan upon Japan's terms or face an insistent creditor. If this desperate situation arises it is to be hoped that the Chinese people will insist upon a full international discussion of China's finances and an arrangement with all the interested nations at once. China must not allow a false pride to carry her further into the power of a single nation among those who have advanced money to her. She must not fail to trust her friends nor attempt to cover up what cannot be hid. We do not attempt to judge how far the newspapers are right in their opinion that China's finances have reached a serious crisis. We do not believe that there are many in China today who are able to give a trustworthy opinion upon this subject. But we do know that if a serious crisis does develop now there must be a clean sweep and a new start. In making this clean sweep and new start the Chinese people ought to demand the widest publicity and a full international understanding. It has been whispered by more than one observer of China's affairs that the Washington Conference would have to consider the conditions of the continued existence of China as an independent national state. If China is bankrupt she will steal a march on her enemies by admitting the fact and carrying her case to Washington at once. We say, "If China is bankrupt," because we are convinced that few men really know whether she is or not. The race between bankruptcy and good governments is still on, and while it is we shall not cease to raise our voice in praise of every effort to bring a responsible republican administration of China's affairs nearer. In the long run good government is more important than bankruptcy, just as in the short run it is the only way out of bankruptcy.

The Last, or Only The Latest?

BY UPTON CLOSE

THE government at Peking has passed through so many "financial crises" in the course of the past two years that the average reader has come to believe either that the difficulties of the treasury have been greatly overplayed or that the government is an anomaly in the realm of economics to which funds are a desirable convenience but not a necessity of existence. The latter conclusion has received strength from the picture of administrative departments and armies carrying on from month to month without the cashing of salary and expense budgets, although the occasional spectacle of a Ministry on strike or unpaid troops on the loot is seen, and it is generally agreed that such a situation cannot be prolonged indefinitely.

Circumstan ces have conspired, it would seem at make the latest financial crisis—the crisis of the past week—the last. If there be any end to the rope with which the government has been winding itself in such abandon, it would seem that the end of the tether has been reached. Or, to use the different simile with which John Jay Abbott concluded his unique and serious warning to the Ministry of Finance, and which is contained in an editorial in the *Peking Leader* of October 28: "The seriousness of the situation comes not from the amount of the loan (he is speaking of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago loan of $5,500,000 which fell due without repayment November 1) but from the fact that if China defaults in this case all except a few threads of the last strand on the already badly frayed rope which holds up her right to claim financial independence will be broken."

If China's international creditors are at last going to insist that she be deprived of her financial independence, or, in other words, placed in the hands of her creditors for liquidation, the Pacific Conference, opening in a few days in Washington is coming at a most fortuitous time to receive a petition asking protection of their rights from the creditors; or, if China decides to take the initiative, a petition of bankruptcy on the past from the debtor. By the same exigency of time, the financial crisis of the past week has fallen at a most unfortuitous time for China's prestige and cause at the conclave of the powers, which bids fair to become a commission for the cleaning up of the great Chinese governmental mess of the past decade.

The eventualities constituting this latest and most serious embarrassment of the Peking government are the failure to make any provision for the payment, renewal or refunding of two American loans, $5,500,000 gold each; and the default in the scheme for the liquidation of the First Year (of the Republic) Domestic Loan Bonds, whereby $5,000,000 monthly was to be turned over from surplus salt revenues by the Ministry of Finance to the Inspector General of Customs, who was to hold monthly drawings on and for the liquidation of the bonds.

In regard to foreign loans, the Chinese government has been accustomed to regard its obligations lightly, trusting to the political or speculative nature of the loans to provide excuse for looseness in payment thereof, and to international rivalry over the political advantages involved in the loans to forestall any drastic measures of collection by the particular nation whose financiers are affected. Therefore when the "Anfu" loans from Japanese bankers totaling $170,000,000. began to fall due last spring the Chinese government treated the matter with impunity, maintaining that the loans were illegal ones made in an irregular manner with a traitor government. It is true that many of them were concluded outside of the Ministry of Finance. The lenders were obviously actuated by ulterior rather than straight forward business motives. Under the circumstances the Japanese creditors received scant sympathy from the other foreign powers; and as a result their agent who came to collect, or rather, knowing that collection was impossible, to renew on terms even more heavily involving China, was forced to leave with no more guarantees than those of revenue securities, worthless because of the absence of provision for creditor supervision of the revenue collection.

At least one of the American loans now due is of an entirely different nature. Indeed, China, who has heretofore been held in high esteem as a most honorable debtor, has for the first time defaulted upon a straight non-political loan concluded directly with the Ministry of Finance. There can be no excuse as to ulterior motives or illegality of method. True, the loan was not sanctioned by Parliament according to the stipulation of the provisional constitution, but should Chinese officials attempt to apply that standard they would immediately rule out themselves, from the lowest to the President. Of this loan it has been said by one of the bank's representatives: "The Continental and Commercial loan stands on a different basis from practically all of the other loans to China. It was made as a purely banking proposition, with no political or other strings attached. Other loans have been made for construction purposes, for the purchase of materials, to insure a strong political influence, etc. From these other loans, non-banking returns of one kind or another were expected. In a real sense, the difference between them and the Continental and Commercial loan is the difference between an investment and a loan—and there is a great difference between a failure to meet obligations growing out of investments and those growing out of loans. A firm's credit suffers in the former case, but is ruined in the latter.

"China, therefore, stands in grave danger of becoming a defaulter in the worst sense of the word. Three months of negotiations have brought no definite approach to a settlement. (The creditors demand as security untrammeled revenues with collection assured in event of renewal). As has been said, a default by China on this loan will mean the complete loss of her credit in America. It is not as if all the bonds were held by one bank. In accordance with the regular practice when the loan was completed, the Continental and Commercial Bank sold off practically all of the securities. These are now held by financial institutions and individuals from Maine to California. A failure by any corporation to meet such obligations so distributed would mean its immediate bankruptcy. China's failure in this case will mean her bankruptcy as far as the investing public in America is concerned—and people do not make loans to bankrupts.

"It will also mean the loss of that prestige of honesty which China unquestionably now has in America—which has been one of China's greatest assets in the past. If arrangements can be made to meet these obligations, China will go to the Pacific Conference as one who takes seriously her strictly banking obligations at least. If such arrangements are not made, she will stand as one upon whom no financial obligation is binding unless it be carried out under foreign supervision. China's credit in America will be gone beyond recall for many years and this country will have given almost conclusive evidence of the necessity for international control of her finances."

The government's default toward its domestic investors is equally serious. The present administration, upon taking over from the Anfu regime, found the proposition of redeeming the Domestic Loan issues at par impossible. Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of the Customs, asssisted by coming forward with the proposal that these bonds be redeemed by monthly drawings held by himself on a redemption fund constituted by $5,000,000 monthly from the surplus salt revenues to be set aside for his use, and turned over to him by the Salt Gabelle upon order of the Ministry of Finance. In return for this assurance of repayment, guaranteed by the prestige of the Inspector-General, investors were asked to recognize the reduction of par value on the bonds from 100 to 40. Since the bonds were purchased at between 20 and 30 this meant no actua

hardship to bond-holders, although it meant a foregoing of legitimate rights in return for assurity of redemption constituted by the solemn pledge of the government. This pledge the Ministry of Finauce has broken. The stipulated amount from the October salt surplus has not been turned over to the Inspector-General, and Sir Francis has refused to proceed with the drawings.

The story goes that Pan Fu, in his capacity of chief of the Salt Administration, ordered the administration's bankers to turn over the proper amount to the Customs chief, and later, in his capacity of Acting Minister of Finance, countermanded his own order, being compelled to do so under pressure of the Chinese bankers, to whom this same salt surplus revenue is pledged many times over, and who at last insist upon payment. The Salt Gabelle having no official connection with the Customs, except through the Ministry of Finance, is unable to make the payment directly. Whether the $ 5,000,000 for October still lies to the credit of the Gabelle or has been utilized by the Ministry of Finance is not apparent, but it is a noteworthy fact that the Chinese bankers, as well as the domestic bondholders, have not received it. The Chinese banks, owing to their inability to make collections on obligation due from the Treasury are said to be in a precarious way, while the bondholders, who are extremely widespread, are muttering discontent. It is a situation which might be set off by a bank run, which gives rise to some fear of internal disorder arising from the financial crisis.

China's obligations total at the present time approximately Mex $ 876,000,000., $500,000,000. of which is foreign debt and $376,000,000, domestic. Of her foreign creditors Japan is the largest; $176,000,000. of the foreign obligations are the "Anfu" loans made three years ago. Although there is some talk of a desire on the part of certain creditors to force the government into the position of national bankruptcy precedent to the Washington Conference, it is highly improbable that any drastic action will be taken before the assemblage of this body. Both creditors and debtor are waiting for the Conference, which will find one of its largest and most pressing problems the liquidation and reorganization of China's finance.

One thing the creditors are prepared to unitedly demand (unless some unique political development should cause the breaking off of the Japanese faction) is liquidation through international financial control of revenues. This result the Chinese diplomats are equally determined to escape, basing their fight for China's "financial independence" upon concern for the welfare of their public—which seems rather ridiculous when it is considered that the only hope this public has of collecting its rightful obligations from its thoughtful government is in such international financial reconstruction. It is nevertheless the Chinese delegates' plan of campaign to anticipate the question by bringing up at the earliest opportunity the matter of customs tariffs. The first Chinese demand will be for freedom from the international restriction on increase of duties provided by the post-Boxer protocol. The delegates will be prepared to fall back upon the second line of a request for authorization on the part of the treaty powers of a generous increase in tariffs. Their argument will be the injustice of the restriction of China to a 5 percent tariff when the restricting powers impose duties on ordinary products in their own countries of as high as 40 percent. They will show that a mild increase in customs tariffs will produce sufficient revenue to refund every foreign obligation with interest. The creditors demand for foreign supervision they will meet by pointing out that the Customs is already under foreign supervision. Why ask more?

There is little likelihood that the Chinese defense, although clever, will obviate the demand of foreign creditors, as well as foreign governments, for foreign supervision in other departments than the Customs; or that the Chinese representations as to the insignificance, after all, of their national debt, which per capita is the smallest in the world, will blind the eyes of the delegates of the powers at Washington to the unspeakable corruption of Chinese governmental finance and the dangers to the peace and prosperity of the world at large of allowing the continuation of such irresponsibility.

It now appears certain that China will come before the Conference as a bankrupt. The Commission of Liquidation will be sympathetic, but it will be firm, and its decision can not be obviated by appeal. It may, of course, be resisted for a time by a sort of hopeless defiance.

The Open Door Is the Monroe Doctrine

AT a recent gathering in New York City of Americans and Chinese, a friend of mine who lives in Canton expressed the hope that some method might be devised whereby China might be unified. He was thinking of the coming confer nce in Washington on Limitation of Armament and Pacific-Far Eastern problems. I expressed full sympathy with my friend's suggestion, and added the hope on my own part that some method might also be devised at the same time for bringing about unity in America among the Republicans and the Democrats on a continuous foreign policy toward the Far East.

Since it required about three quarters of a century for the United States of America to become a unified nation, I think an American should be the last person in the world to become impatient with China's struggles toward unity. After several years of residence in China and a more or less intimate relationship with Chinese in all parts of the country, I have developed a profound confidence in the good common sense of the Chinese people and in their ability to unify and develop their country if given half a chance. If the misunderstandings that result from lack of transportation, communication and contact, could be eradicated the citizens of China, in my opinion, would have little to disagree about regardless of whether they lived in the North, South, East or West.

It is useless in a magazine read so widely by Chinese students as the *Chinese Students Monthly*, to state that the coming Conference means much to China. It also means much to America. I believe the seriousness of the situation is more deeply realized among the citizens of China than among the Americans. In spite of the advice of Hon. John Hay, former Secretary of State and author of the Open Door Policy, given nearly a quarter of a century ago to the effect that, " whoever understands China socially, politically, economically, religiously, holds the key to the world's politics for the next five centuries," Americans generally know little about China or the Orient. This is amply demonstrated by examining the courses of study offered in the

average college or university of the United States. For this reason the hundreds of Chinese students in this country—men and women-have a great responsibility and opportunity in the education of their immediate associates regarding China, the young republic of the Orient.

In our entire history as a nation, America has developed but two world policies, the Monroe Doctrine and the Open Door. The former applies to the South American Continent and the latter to Asia. Just what do these world policies mean? Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State during the last administration, explained the Monroe Doctrine in these words: "It is not an assertion of primacy or paramount interest by the United States in its relation to the other American Republics; that its purpose was to prevent foreign powers from interfering with the separate rights of any nation in this hemisphere, and that the whole aim was to preserve to each Republic the power of self-development; that so far as aiding in this development the United States claimed no special privileges over other countries."

In the *World's Work* for October 1 find this explanation of the Monroe Doctrine and the Open Door: "The Open Door is the Monroe Doctrine of Asia. The Monroe Doctrine was an assertion that the countries of the Western hemisphere must be secured against foreign efforts to seize their territory or to interfere with their political institutions. That is exactly what the Open Door proposes in behalf of Asia. In practice, the Monroe Doctrine has given all nations an equal opportunity to trade in the Western hemisphere and to invest their capital in the development of the natural resources of North and South America. This again is exactly what the Open Door proposes as the principle in Asia."

As an American citizen with business interests in China I am often asked, just what kind of a settlement of the China problem does the American business man desire. I believe the answer of the American business man in China is contained in the foregoing explanations of the meaning of the Open Door. The American business man in China wants to see a strong united China that will be able to protect her own territorial integrity; a strong China in the sense that America is strong with a government that has its foundation in the enlightened consent of the people themselves. Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister at Washington, recently stated that all China desired from this conference was the right to preserve her national existance. In truth, China and America desire the same thing—are fighting for the same principles. Persons who assert cynically that Americans desire an Open Door in China for selfish reasons, overlook the significant fact that Americans are themselves bound by the doctrine of the Open Door. In fact American citizens in the past are the only ones who have been bound by the Open Door doctrine. I personally know of many cases where Americans have been prevented by their government from accepting monopolistic contracts in China. In practical American terms, the Open Door in China means a first rate anti-trust law for China. It means the abolition of secret preferential freight rates on railroads, just as it means the ultimate abolition of all spheres of influence. Under the doctrine of Open Door of equal opportunity as applied by the United States in its government of the Philippine Islands, the Chinese merchants there have been able to develop until they now conduct approximately 80 percent of the internal business of the Islands. Chinese who have prospered so well in the Philippine Islands and who know that American policy in the Philippine Islands has been almost entirely to the benefit of the citizens of the Islands themselves, have no misgivings regarding American policy toward China. Secretary of State Hughes stated our policy toward China admirably in his note of July 1, addressed to the Chinese Minister when he reaffirmed our adherance to the Open Door:

"The government of the United States has never associated itself with any arrangement which sought to establish any special rights or privileges in China which would abridge the rights of the subjects or citizens of other friendly states: and I am happy to assure you that it is the purpose of the government neither to participate nor to acquiesce in any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of foreign interest any superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in any designated regions of the territories of China, or which might seek to create any such monopoly or preference as would exclude other nationals from undertaking any legitimate trade or industry or from participating with the Chinese government in any category of public enterprise."

There were many deeds of heroism during the recent world war that will enliven the pages of history for all time. All nations that participated have brilliant examples to their credit, but the outstanding example for all of us was the struggle of the people of Belgium. They fought against the conquerors of their land by an overshadowing enemy until they were literally driven beyond the boundaries of their little country, but they didn't stop fighting even then. They continued to fight and their spirit stirred the hearts of lovers of freedom and liberty everywhere. The citizens of the Republic of China must realize that the destiny of China as an independent nation rests finally with the Chinese people themselves. The American people generally sympathize with the people of China in their struggles toward unity and modern development. There was nothing so stirring as the fight of the young students of China and their struggles to arouse their countrymen to the national peril, following the adverse Shantung decision by the Paris Peace Conference. There wasn't an American living in China, at the time who didn't feel like taking off his coat and joining in the fight. This spirit is the thing that counts in these modern days. The young men and women of China have the biggest job before them that any people ever faced. They have more at stake than the youth of any country. They have the monumental problem of maintaining in this modern world a civilization that is a wonderful thing to those who know and understand it. They have a contribution to make to the modern world that the modern world needs in the settlement of its problems. A China that built the Great Wall; that built the Grand Canal; that has produced works of art that are the wonder of the modern world, certainly has a further contribution to the world's future civilization. If China will but do her part, she need not fear for the future, for freedom loving men and women in all countries will rally to her assistance just as they rallied to the assistance of little Belgium in her hour of need.—By J. B. P. in the *Chinese Students Monthly*, New York.

Disarmament in Relation to China's Development

BY SAO KE ALFRED SZE

IT was nearly a quarter of a century ago that Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States and author of the Hay Doctrine of the Open Door, made the statement, "Whoever understands China socially, politically, economically, religiously, holds the key to the world's politics for the next five centuries." With Mr. Hay's statement in mind, it is gratifying indeed to receive a request from the *Harvard Crimson* for an article on the subject of "Disarmament in Relation to China's Development." It indicates an interest in my country, the Republic of China, on the part of the college men of America that is full of significance to the future relations of our two countries which have so much in common.

If the young men and women who now constitute the college groups in the United States, the persons in whose hands the future destiny of this country rests, will follow Mr. Hay's advice, there will be no need for further conferences on disarmament. For many years the young men and women of my country have been coming to the United States to study in your institutions of learning. For many years members of faculties of American Universities have gone out to China as exchange professors in Chinese universities. The mutuality of interest that is bound to result from our study of America and your study of China is certain to result in the solution of most of the troublesome questions that come under the heading of "Problems of the Pacific."

Ambassador Harvey in one of his recent addresses in England made the statement that the Atlantic Ocean is as peaceful as a mill-pond and that the center of world interest has now shifted to the Pacific. Great Britain recognized the importance of the Pacific by sending out Admiral Jellicoe to be governor of New Zealand and President Harding has done the same thing in sending General Wood to the Philippines. In China's reply to President Harding's invitation to participate in the Conference on Limitation of Armament and Pacific-Far Eastern Problems, the following statement appears:

"A conference for the purpose stated meets with the hearty concurrence of the government of the Republic of China. Since the conclusion of the war in Europe the fear is general that there may again be a recurrence of the horrors of war. *Furthermore, the center of gravity in matters international has recently shifted to the Pacific and the Far East.* China occupies an important place not only on account of the extent of its territory and the density of its population, but also on account of its geographical position. The Pacific and Far Eastern questions as viewed by the Chinese people are questions affecting the peace of the world of the present day."

America's interest in China is not new. Commercially our relations began when the first American clipper ship visited the shores of my country some 136 years ago. In China, our tea merchants will tell you that they furnished the ingredients that made your Boston Tea Party famous! On July 3, 1900 Mr. Hay in his note to all the Powers said:

"In this critical posture of the affairs in China it is deemed appropriate to define the attitude of the United States as far as the present circumstances permit this to be done. We adhere to the policy initiated by us in 1857, of peace with the Chinese nation, of furtherance of lawful commerce, and of protection of lives and property of our citizens.—The policy of the government of the United State is to seek a solution (of the existing troubles) which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire."

Recently I was asked to explain briefly just what China desired or expected to get from the Conference here in November. Well, I thought this question over carefully and I gave the following answer as an expression of the desires of the Chinese people: China wants nothing from this conference except the right to preserve our national existence and the right to the uninterrupted pursuit of our happiness in fellowship with the other nations of the world. I believe that expresses our hopes and desires and when I analyze deeply into the hearts of my American friends, I believe firmly that this is exactly what the United States is trying to bring about in the Pacific. China wants to be reasonable in her demands and will be surprisingly modest. China today is not the China of a century ago; neither is it the China of even ten years ago. China today is actively in touch with the rest of the world and our people in their new development are being stirred by the same thoughts and inspirations of freedom that are stirring the thoughts of the American people. The principal delegates to the Conference in Washington this autumn will be all graduates of American universities: and among the members of the delegation a good portion have studied in this country and, in addition, there will be several who are graduates of the great universities of England,

In my study of American history I find that the United States has developed but two world policies since it became a nation. The first was the Monroe Doctrine and the second was the Hay Doctrine of the Open Door. The Monroe Doctrine, to use the words of former Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, "was not an assertion of primacy or paramount interest by the United States in its relation to other American Republics: that its purpose was to prevent foreign powers from interfering with the separate rights of any nation in this hemisphere, and that the whole aim was to preserve to each Republic the power of self-development; that so far as aiding in this development the United States claimed no special privileges over other countries." Now I firmly believe that the Hay Doctrine of the Open Door which was enunciated by Secretary of State John Hay nearly a quarter of a century ago, means almost exactly the same in its application to Asia as the Monroe Doctrine meant to the republics of South and Central America. In brief he meant that the people of China have the right to self-development and that is a doctrine which in its simplicity is perfectly understandable to Americans and Chinese alike. The principle of self-development is a principle that the American people have always demanded for themselves and it is but natural and just that they should desire other peoples to have similar rights. You have demonstrated this in your work in the Philippines and in Cuba, two conspicuous examples of American altruism that will always stand as living expressions of the American Spirit which

interpreted into colloquial American English means, giving the under dog a chance.

China became a Republic just a few years ago and in our struggles toward unity we are having many of the troubles that every nation has gone through in the fight for liberty. It required America more than three quarters of a century to accomplish national unity after the Colonies achieved independence. Americans of all peoples should have sympathy with other peoples who are trying to accomplish the same thing that you have accomplished. I ask you especially to bear these things in mind when you read newspaper stories, which are often exaggerated, regarding disorders in China. Bear in mind especially that internal troubles are more often signs of growth and development—certainly they are not indications of stagnation. Our chief difficulty in China has been that we have not had a free opportunity to work out our own national salvation; we have constantly been subject to the worst forms of foreign aggression and exploitation. Powerful nations with covetous eyes upon our rich undeveloped resources have used the modern weapons of civilization to hinder our growth and befog our purposes. America has never entered into this struggle for territory and political-economic domination in China. On the contrary the policy of your country has always been one of helpful sympathetic interest and need I do more than point to the attempt of the present Administration to bring about through peaceful discussion a settlement of the troublesome questions affecting the future peace of your country, of my country, and of all other countries having interests in the Pacific.

The return of the surplus of the American portion of the Boxer Indemnity payments, is a shining example of your altruistic interest in helping my people. And my government in its decision to use that money in the education of her young men and women in your institutions of learning is but showing the gratitude of the people of China toward America. We want our young men and women to learn your methods of development and your spirit of freedom in order that they may return home and apply these vital things to the development of our institutions and country to the end that the result may be a unity of ideas, and ambitions on both sides of the great Pacific Ocean that will result in untold blessings in the future peace of the world.

In a wild country where there has been no development of law, men are accustomed to going about armed. If Smith purchases a new revolver, then Brown, his nearest neighbor, purchases a rifle. Some day trouble starts and there is much shooting and men are killed. The number killed depends upon the number involved and the strength of their armament. The greater armament, the greater destruction, might be considered a settled principle. In their every day relations modern men have found that it doesn't pay to depend upon brute strength in settling their differences. They have adopted certain principles of which draw the line between right and wrong and they abide by the decisions. In America this has been specially true not only among individuals, but among the various states of the American commonwealth. Why shoudn't the same principles of justice apply in the relations of the various nations in the Pacific? Surely there is sufficient wealth and room for all of us. The European War demonstrated that no single nation can ever expect to dominate the world and use its resource of treasure and man power for selfish ends, and to the detriment of other nations. It required a terrible war to demonstrate that in Europe. With this horrible example ever present in our minds, why can't we use our good common sense and settle our troubles in the Pacific by peaceful means?—From the *Harvard Crimson.*

Citizen Krasnoschekoff

BY ORRIN KEITH

(*Continued from last week*)

In March the clash came. The government siezed seven wagons of rifles from the Japanese and the White Guards. That night the Japanese entered the town in force, captured Krasnoschekoff and the other leaders of the government, put them in jail and took over the upper part of the city. After two days of isolation a Menshevik delegation, of whom Krasnoschekoff's present secretary was one, presented him with orders for his troops to disband and asked him to sign. This he refused to do without seeing them first. Next morning he heard the firing begin and it continued for three days. The prisoners were released to find the town again in the hands of their friends who had been supported in their efforts to drive out the enemy by 15,000 peasants and troops from Habarovsk.

Krasnoschekoff again found himself at the head of the government. His first task was to restore order among his undisciplined troops who had taken to looting. He soon got them out of town and back to their homes and quiet was restored. During the following summer, over 100,000 Czechs went through the Amur territory into Vladivostok without any friction whatever. In May Krasnoschekoff was invited to address the Czechs in Vladivostok, which he did. Suddenly in June the Czechs rose, occupied Vladivostok, and established a new government on the pretext of protecting themselves against the persecution which they claimed had been meted out to their brothers farther west. They tried to go north but were met and defeated by the peasants at Ussuri and driven back to Spasskoe. Here they were joined by the Annamese and later by the Japanese. By the end of August the Allied army had driven the Russians back upon Habarovsk.

Krasnoschekoff called the last Soviet convention and explained to the 450 peasants that it was impossible for them to fight the Allies and America and that the only thing for them to do was to accept the inevitable as gracefully as possible. He disbanded his army and prepared to go with his staff to Blagoveshchenck. Before leaving, however, he obtained permission from American Consul Jenkins for his wife and children to return to America. With them taken care of, he fled to the woods up the Zeya River. At Zeya two boats carrying the wives and children of his followers were sunk by the Japanese with all on board.

Krasnoschekoff lived in the woods for three months and then obtained a passport through the efforts of a friendly workman and made his way from Zeya to Nertchinsk, where after a time he became a merchant, joined the chamber of commerce, and was allowed to go without interference to Irkutsk, Krasnoyarsk, and all over Siberia carrying anti-Kolchak propaganda. In May 1919 he reached Samara where he was arrested as a Bolshevik spy. He was sent to Ufa, but on the way jumped out of the car and escaped. He was soon recaptured but the spy charge was thus evaded. He was shifted

from one jail to another until he at last reached Irkutsk in September.

December 28, 1919, the rising against Kolchak was sufficiently successful to secure the release of the 250 men confined in the Irkutsk jail. Among these was Krasnoschekoff who, though under an assumed name, was immediately recognized, elected president, and directed the remainder of the operations. When the success of the movement was assured, a government called the "Political Center" was established. This was made up of Mensheviks and Socialist-Revolutionaries. The Communist leaders did not join though they were sympathetic toward it. Around Irkutsk, however, there were about 30,000 Partisans who were demanding a Soviet government.

The activities of the Allies had by this time convinced Krasnoschekoff that it was neither possible nor desirable to establish a Communistic government in eastern Siberia. January 10, 1920, he proposed a mission to confer on the matter with the Soviet General Staff, which was then at Omsk. The Czechs consented to allow a mission to go but would not permit Krasnoschekoff to accompany it. He was taken, however, as a secretary, under an assumed name. They met the advancing Red army at Krasnoyarsk, but went on to Tomsk where Krasnoschekoff became the head of the mission.

On the evening of January 18, the first agreement was entered into between Krasnoschekoff and the Soviet government, The Soviet army was to continue its eastward movement as far as the River Oka about 250 versts west of Irkutsk. The Soviet power agreed that the remainder of Siberia should be organized into a democratic republic as a buffer state between Russia on the one side and Japan and the Allies on the other. The boundary was to follow the Oka River from the Mongolian border to the Angara River, then down the Angara to the Yenesei and down the Yenesei to the Arctic Ocean. The territory east of this line is about three times as large as the present territory of the Far Eastern Republic.

After the authorities at Tomsk had been convinced of the advisability of this scheme both from the point of view of Russia and of the people of the Russian Far East, it was necessary to convince Moscow. Lenine and Trotsky were called on the direct wire and, after a long argument, agreed to the plan. The necessary papers were signed that night and Krasnoschekoff left as the representative of the Soviet government to put the plan into execution.

By the time they reached Irkutsk, January 23, the delegates found that the local Communists, in view of the increasing success of the Red armies, had decided to abolish the Political Center and establish a Soviet rule. Krasnoschekoff had tried to stop this movement by wire from Krasnoyarsk but his telegram was withheld until the coup had been accomplished. He had therefore at once to call another conference with the Siberian authorities and the restoration of the Political Center was ordered. When he arrived at Irkutsk, he was denounced by the Partisans as a counter-revolutionary. In this crisis, he was left to face the storm alone. Janin, the Czech commander, Harris, the American Consul-General, and others who might have supported him, left the city. The Japanese retired to Sludanka. Semenov withdrew, taking with him as hostages thirty members of the Political-Center, whom he later drowned in Lake Baikal.

Still Krasnoschekoff insisted on the buffer state idea. But the task of forming one seemed hopeless in the face of the Soviet victories. In March came new orders to go on east and organize the buffer there. He left Irkutsk in a prison car, taking with him six Menshéviks and Socialist-Revolutionists, and began looking for a town in which to establish his new state. On March 7, he arrived near Verkhne-Udinsk. The Partisans took the town that day, driving Semenov out although the Japanese remained. They took no part in the fighting but they effectually covered Semenov's retreat, else he would then and there have been "liquidated" and not lingered on to disturb the peace of the land for another year or more to come.

Krasnoschekoff entered the town at the head of his staff and was received by the Japanese regiment which, by a trick of fate, happened to be the same one that had hunted him for three months on the Zeya a year before. He exchanged courtesies with the commander and then proceeded at once to form his new government. Meanwhile the Partisans were flocking into the town with their red flags, prepared to celebrate their victory. When Krasnoschekoff told them not to bring in the flags they threatened to arrest him and the rest of the government.

After two days of argument, however, he succeeded in convincing them that their best interests demanded the establishment of a buffer state, and they gave him their support. The new government was called the Temporary Local Self Government of Pri-Baikalia. Krasnoschekoff himself did not become a member of this government. He remained the "ambassador of Soviet Russia at the court of Pri-Baikal,"

The first act of the new government, which controlled only a strip of territory around Verkhne-Udinsk, was to make an agreement with the Czechs for their evacuation. For they were still west of Verkhne-Udinsk. The agreement was strictly carried out and the Czechs went through without the slightest difficulty. Immediately in their rear gathered 25,000 to 30,000 Partisans under General Eiche for the advance on Chita.

This government, however, was destined to be short-lived. It lasted but three weeks. It could not survive the constant friction between the incoming Partisans and the Menshevik members. Each band had to be met and convinced all over again. Finally the territory around Troitzkosavsk seceded and declared for union with Russia. A conference was called for March 24 at the village of Bichura to carry out this determination. The Pri-Baikal government had already called a conference at Verkhne-Udinsk for the March 28 in an attempt to dampen the peasant enthusiasm which many of its own members had been instrumental in raising. They called themselves "the firemen."

As preliminary work, Krasnoschekoff and two of the peasants whom he had convinced, set out to attend the Bichura conference. Here he was met by 200 whiskered peasants who insisted that they wanted Communism and did not hesitate to denounce him as a city dude who had sold himself to Semenov. After two days debate, Bichura decided to get Lenine by telephone and ask him in regard to Krasnoschekoff's credentials. He showed them his mandate but they could not read, so he finally decided to take as many as wanted to go back to Verkhne-Udinsk with him to attend the conference there.

At Verkhne-Udinsk were gathered about 400 delegates from as far east as Chita and even some

refugees from the Amur towns. After a week of discussion the buffer state idea was generally accepted and on April 6, 1920, Krasnoschekoff presented a declaration of independence of the Far Eastern Republic. This document was first written in English and then translated into Russian because his study of political affairs had been in English and he felt more at home in it than in his native tongue. In it was used for the first time the name "Far Eastern Republic" which was preceded by the words "independent democratic." This proved a stumbling-block in the convention, for there was a strong sentiment against independence and in favor of remaining a part of Russia. The idea of a Za-Baikal Republic was also advocated. In the end, however. the declaration was unanimously adopted and the Far Eastern Republic was born.

With the proclamation of the new state, Krasnoschekoff's immediate task was accomplished. He gave up his Russian mandates and became a citizen of the new republic. He was at once elected president of the provisional government which was formed the following day, and has since remained the foremost leader of the new nation. The remainder of the provisional government consisted almost entirely of peasants.

The first task which confronted them was to drive the counter-revolutionary enemies out of the country. Semenov and the Japanese were still at Chita and on April 20 the army of the Republic started its advance. On the eve of Easter day they arrived within six versts of the city and shells began to fall in its streets. The Japanese came out as in previous cases to cover Semenov's retreat, but this time they began to advance. The Republic troops were at once ordered not to fire on the Japanese and retired to Yablonoi. Two weeks later they again started to advance and this time there was conflict with the Japanese who pushed the republicans back to Mogzon with the loss of number killed on each side.

Meanwhile events had been moving in Vladivostok also. The city had been freed of the reactionary Rezanov regime by the local Partisans late in January. A government was organized as a branch of the Political Center at Irkutsk, About the same time the Japanese evacuated the Amur country and Blagoveshchensk again established a pure Soviet rule. In March the Verkhne-Udinsk people sent emissaries to Vladivostok to urge the people there to join in the formation of the Republic. But the Communist sympathizers in the port city thought it best to simply hold their ground until the arrival of the Soviet army, which they expect to come right on through to the Pacific. A conference was finally agreed upon at Nikolsk for April 1. Here the Partisans were gathered in forced and at first insisted upon a Communist government. The Verkhne-Udinsk emissary, Vilenski, however, made rapid progress and inside of three days it became evident that the conference was ready to approve the buffer state idea.

But the Japanese were watching closely and when it became evident that the Far East was about to be united and the excuse for their further occupation ended, they decided that action was necessary. The action took place in Vladivostok on April 4 and is known to all the world. This wholly unwarranted interference with the internal affairs of another country postponed the unification of the Russian Far East for nine months and prolonged civil war and suffering and misery without any appreciable effect upon the ultimate result.

During this time the Partisan armies of the Blagoveshchensk government had advanced westward and by the end of March the only territory in foreign or reactionary control was the Y of the railroad from Chita to Stretensk and Manchuria. When the declaration of independence was issued on April 6, the news was sent to Blagoveshchensk by telegraph through Troitzkosavsk, Urga, Peking, Harbin, Aigun, and by messenger across the Amur. Blagoveshchensk at once accepted the buffer state idea, joined the Far Eastern Republic and the two armies were united.

Japan had now taken up the buffer state idea with a vengeance. The Far Eastern Republic, however, was not the kind of a buffer state she wanted. A buffer centering at Vladivostok and entirely under her influence was much more to her liking. So the new government which had been set up after her coup of April 4 began to talk of a buffer state. Union with Semenov was urged and a struggle ensued which gave birth to much animosity among the Russian liberals themselves. The Verkhne-Udinsk people demanded independence not only of Russia but of Japan as well, and the complete and unconditional surrender of the reactionary forces, with general amnesty. They also insisted that the center of the Far Eastern Republic must be as far west as possible to escape the danger from aggression by Japan. Vladivostok, on the other hand, claimed that the capital should be at the largest city. This claim gave rise to a strange alliance. The radicals of Vladivostok, seeing that there was no hope of turning the Far Eastern Republic into a communistic government, supported the claim of the conservatives in the hope that in some way they might secure communistic government from that end.

As usual, a conference was called, and met at Verkhne-Udinsk early in May. The debate waxed bitter. Opponents of the new government urged that the buffer state had been wholly unsuccessful; the Allies would not deal with it any more than they would with Soviet; that they could not take Chita; etc. At one time it actually looked as if the buffer would be abolished and the Soviet army invited to come in and take charge. Krasnoschekoff had almost given up hope of saving the scheme when rescue came from an unexpected quarter. Several notes had been sent to the Japanese command by the infant republic all of which had so far been ignored. In the midst of the debate at Verkhne-Udinsk a telegram arrived from General Oi expressing his gratification at the formation of the buffer state and stating that the Japanese would evacuate the Far East as soon as a stable government was established.

At first Krasnoschekoff's opponents claimed this telegram was a forgery, but when it was shown to be authentic, the ground was cut from under their feet and the Republic was saved. This was on May 11. Five days later another important event happened. Heretofore Krasnoschekoff, like all other members of the Communist party, had always been addressed as "Comrade." On May 16 arrived a note from Tchicherin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet government, bearing the significant address, "Citizen" Krasnoschekoff. This note declared that Soviet Russia recognized the Far Eastern Republic as a "separate, independent, democratic republic." Krasnoschekoff was no longer a "comrade" of the Russian Communist Party, but a "citizen" of a recognized independent state.

Any attempt to justify the Vladivostok position on logical grounds was now obviously fruitless. But its advocates would not give in. They went so far

as to make the ignominious proposal that the new state should be a dual state with two governments, each having full rights to deal with Japan. This was, of course, flatly refused. By the end of June, however, Blagoveshchensk and Habarovsk had recognized the Far Eastern Republic and become integral parts of it. Vladivostok continued the struggle under the influence of Japanese intrigue and meanwhile the food and economic conditions were becoming so acute that it was decided to make an appeal to Moscow for help. Krasnoschekoff started on this mission the end of June, leaving in the midst of negotiations with Japanese for the evacuation of Za-Baikal. The agreement of Gongota was signed with the Japanese in July and about the same time a similar agreement was made on the eastern front, so that by the time Krasnoschekoff returned at the beginning of September, the last Japanese soldier had left Chita and Semenov rapidly followed, retreating as far as Dauria.

In Moscow had been settled the matter of the western frontier. It was not possible to go back to the line of the January agreement because Soviet rule was already an actuality as far east as Irkutsk. The line was therefore drawn along the Selenga from the Mongolian frontier to the Baikal and the northern frontier was left for the determination of the Constituent Assembly. All of the railways east of this line including all Russian rights in the Chinese Eastern Railway, were ceded to the new Republic It was agreed to exchange the paper currency of the two governments, rouble for rouble. Most important of all the Soviet government agreed to advance funds and materials to the Far Eastern Republic as needed, such advances to be paid for in surplus rolling stock and in transport of Russian goods. Incidentally the Republic granted its first concession. Russia secured a lease on the peninsula of Sviatoi Nos—The Holy Nose—in Lake Baikal, as a fur animal preserve for twenty-five years.

The position of the Far Eastern Republic was greatly improved. It had recognition; it had rights; it had funds. Its prospective capital had been evacuated by the enemy. Unfortunately, however, the agreement with the Japanese had provided for a neutral zone between the two forces and therefore the republican troops could not enter Chita. The city was left unoccupied for three weeks and the citizens formed a local government under Schraber.

Meanwhile an incident at Dauria was fraught with interest for the future. Ungern, one of Semenov's generals, left his camp with 3,000 men, arms, ammunition, supplies, etc., and invaded the territory of the Far Eastern Republic, along the Mongolian border. The Japanese declared themselves not responsible for his actions as he was a rebel against Semenov's authority and informed the Far Eastern government they could take such steps as they liked against him. Ungern had taken the southern part of the Republic's territory around Menza, and, because of the lack of communication it took three weeks for the republican troops to reach him across the broken country. Then they took his base and captured all his supplies, but Ungern himself escaped into Mongolia to remain a menace to both China and the Far Eastern Republic until his defeat at Troitzkosavsk in June of this year.

Vladivostok was still urging a coalition with Semenov and the Chita government, and Nikiferov, the Minister of Labor, left Vladivostok to undertake negotiations. Krasnoschekoff had returned from Moscow and refused to consider any such move. The Far Eastern Republic would accept no coalition with counter-revolutionaries. They demanded the unconditional surrender of the White Guards.

While the negotiations were in progress, unattached Partisans began to advance along the railroad. Semenov, finding that Chita was not at once taken over by the republicans, sent General Verzbitsky to reoccupy it. He gathered about him about 15,000 or 20,000 former Kappel troops and used them as a screen behind which to conduct negotiations for an alleged democratic coalition. He did not neglect, however, to occupy the former Japanese posts in the neutral zone. He offered to recognize the Chita government (Schraber) if Semenov was appointed commander-in-chief with absolute independence. He would then act as "protector" of the Constituent Assembly and submit to any government established by it.

This transparent scheme received no encouragement from the Far Eastern Republic who tried to bring about a more practical solution. But events moved too rapidly. In the neutral zone, between the republican forces surrounding Chita and the railroad Y. and the Japanese and Semenov forces occupying it, there were thousands of Partisans—peasants armed with any available weapons but with a uniform determination to rid the country of her despoilers. They rose. They cut the railroad between Chita and Manchuria. They took Stretensk. They started a drive on Borzia. They surrounded Chita, forming a second ring inside the republican troops. They took the Ingoda bridge, thus cutting the railway just outside Chita. Semenov left Chita by airplane. His troops retook the bridge but evacuated the city. The Partisans entered. At the same time they took Karimskaya. They cut off Semenov's escape to Mongolia and drove him into Manchuria.

The new situation was far beyond the purview of any previous agreements and it was necessary for some organized force to take command. The republican army was the only one that could do so with any hope of bettering matters, so Krasnoschekoff and Eiche entered Chita at the head of their troops early in November. All the Partisans recognized the authority of the new government and Chita became the capital of the new Republic.

Krasnoschekoff's story here merges in the story of the early days of the new Republic, the calling of the Constituent Assembly, the drafting of the Constitution, and the organization of the government. At present he is on his second mission to Moscow to adjust various questions which have arisen since his last visit. The money problem must be solved for the Far Eastern Republic is now on a gold basis and the old agreement in regard to the exchange of paper money is useless. The payment of the old loan must be arranged for and probably new credits established.

Such has been the life of Citizen Krasnoschekoff. Whatever may be the future in store for the Republic he has done so much to establish, he has been a remarkable career. He has devoted his life to the pursuit of an ideal in which he deeply and sincerely believes. Becoming convinced after a few months in the Far East that the only helpful solution of the problem here demanded a democratic state instead of a Communistic one, he has worked beyond the limit of his strength to this end. If it is not ultimately successful, it will be because forces far beyond the power of any one man to control have decreed otherwise.

And through it all, Krasnoschekoff is a lovable character. His fund of good humor is apparently

inexhaustible. There is nothing of the swagger or assumption in his bearing which there might have been with a smaller man. He is still "comrade" to the lowest workingman. And yet he is a man of culture and attainment. He speaks three languages and has read much of the great literature of the world. His boon companion is a professor of the University of Moscow and with him he delves into the depths of philosophy. He knows his Nietsche, his James, and his Einstein. And to hear him read from the modern Russian poets is to complete a picture of a man such as one is glad to know.

Communist he is, just as sincerely now as when he left Russia as a young man. Communism is his ideal and he argues for it eagerly. But he is reconciled, as are his fellow-workers in Moscow, to the fact that Communism cannot be forced upon the world by any one country. He is willing to accept the inevitable and strive to make the world as good a place to be lived in as is within the range of practical politics. He knows that for the present and for many years to come his ideal must remain merely an ideal.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

A National Citizens' Diplomatic Conference

During the past week, delegates from the Peking Citizens' Diplomatic Association, have arrived at Shanghai and have had consultations with the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Diplomatic Consultative Association, and the Pan-Pacific Association concerning the convocation of a National Citizens' Diplomatic Association, They represent more than seventy educational and commercial organizations in Peking. The Association has already done good work in bringing pressure to bear on the Peking government in obstructing all direct negotiations with Japan over the Shantung question.

When the National Union of Chinese Chambers of Commerce and the National Federation of Provincial Educational Associations were in joint session here, a telegram was received from Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, Chancellor of the Peking Government University, saying that the Citizens' Diplomatic Association had been formed at Peking and was looking forward to carry on its work in cooperation with the sister organizations which had been formed in Shanghai.

A reply was sent by the two associations to the effect that since a definite program of the diplomatic issues to be dealt with had not yet been formulated by the local organizations, it would be advisable for the Peking association to send a delegation to Shanghai to participate in the deliberations. It was on the strength of this reply that the Peking delegates have come.

At an informal gathering held on October 28 at the Oriental Hotel, which was attended by representatives of the local press and other local organizations, the Peking delegates briefly explained them two-fold purpose of their mission, namely, to consolidate the opposition against all direct negotiations with Japan over the Shantung Question and to make the voice of the people heard at the Pacific Conference at an early date. They emphasized the importance of putting forth an united front in order to bring the campaign to a successful issue. Among the resolutions passed at the meeting were:

(1) The convening of an immediate meeting between the delegates and the three Shanghai organizations mentioned above to discuss the preliminary measures to be adopted for the formation of the National Citizens' Diplomatic Convention.

(2) The restriction of the activities of the convention to a few important political issues in which the justice of China' claims is transparently manifest such as, the cancellation of the Twenty-one Demands and the unconditional restoration of Shantung.

(3) The issue of a manifesto to be published simultaneously in Europe and America as well as in Japan concerning the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese people.

The following extracts translated from a manifesto issued by the Peking Citizens' Diplomatic Association is a clear indication of the views of the Peking organizations in regard to the Shantung question:

"Japan's claim over Shantung was based upon the Versailles Treaty which the Chinese delegates never signed and the Twenty-one Demands which were forced upon China at the point of the bayonet. The treaty embodying these demands was not sanctioned by the Chinese Parliament and was consequently devoid of legal validity. Nothing short of an unconditional restoration of Kiaochow to China will establish Japan's honesty of purpose to settle the Shantung Question because upon China's declaration of war on Germany the latter's rights in Shantung had automatically reverted to China.

"China has no objection to the opening up of Tsingtao as a port of international trade provided her sovereign rights do not suffer thereby. With the Japanese reservations, Tsingtao would indeed be returned to China, but China would only get the shell while Japan would retain the kernel.

"Japan's demand of the joint control of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway and the mining rights at the vicinity of the said railway are obvious parts of a long cherished scheme of converting the said railway into a second South-Manchuria Railway and turning the Shantung province into a second South Manchuria.

"The scope of Japan's ambition embraces the Yangtze Valley as well as the Yellow River, the seats of China's civilization and the centers of China's natural resources, and unless the scheme of dominating China be nipped in the bud, it will be humanly impossible to avert the disaster of an unprecedented war on the Pacific."

The attitude of the local press towards the convening of the National Citizens' Diplomatic Conference is an unqualified sympathetic support. The *Sin Wan Pao* says: "The Peking delegation representing over seventy organizations at the Capital has now placed before the Shanghai public the project of convening the National Citizens' Diplomatic Convention for the purpose of making known the united opinion of the people regarding the vital diplomatic issues of the country and, in doing so, has done something which deserves the

FOR WIRE LAMPS of every description, ACCESSORIES, in fact, anything ELECTRICAL, in your own interests, secure our prices before placing your orders elsewhere.

We can save your money and improve your service.

BRILLIANT
ELECTRIC
COMPANY
No. 1-A Canton Road,
Shanghai.
Telephone:
Central 3267

A-120

warm sympathy of not only the Shanghai public but also the different provinces combined.

"It is our belief that the foreign Powers are, generally speaking, not well acquainted with Chinese affairs, and, on several occasions, have been prejudiced in their criticisms on account of the corrupt practices in which the Peking government has indulged, and on account of the Japanese newspaper propaganda which has played on the credulity of the foreign government and peoples on both sides of the Atlantic.

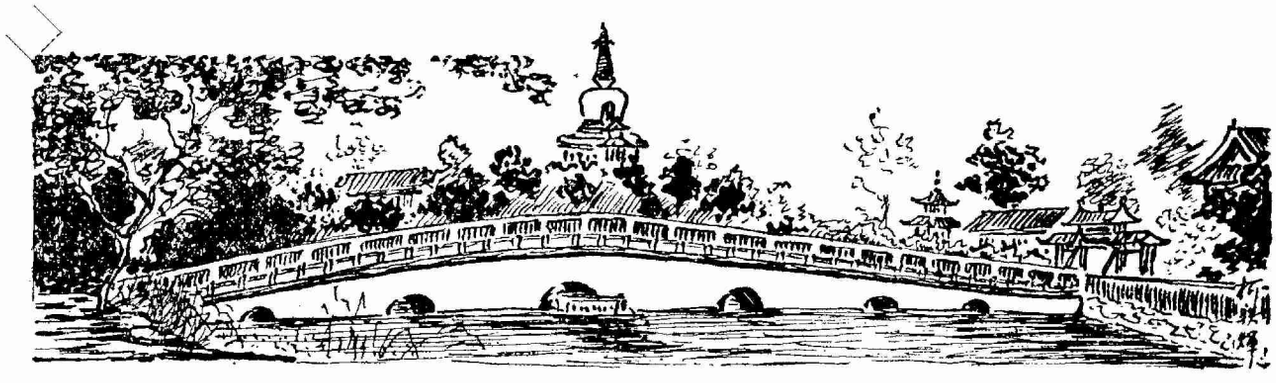
"In order to further the diplomatic interests of China Chinese citizens should have used two modern mediums of efficient publicity, the diffusion of propaganda literature and the organization of representive bodies to give vigorous expression to the will of the people. These two things have unfortunately been neglected but when the Citizens' National Diplomatic Convention is eventually convened, excellent opportunities will be afforded to remedy this neglect."

Who's Who in China

Hing-yun Loo, a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Constitutional Government at Canton.

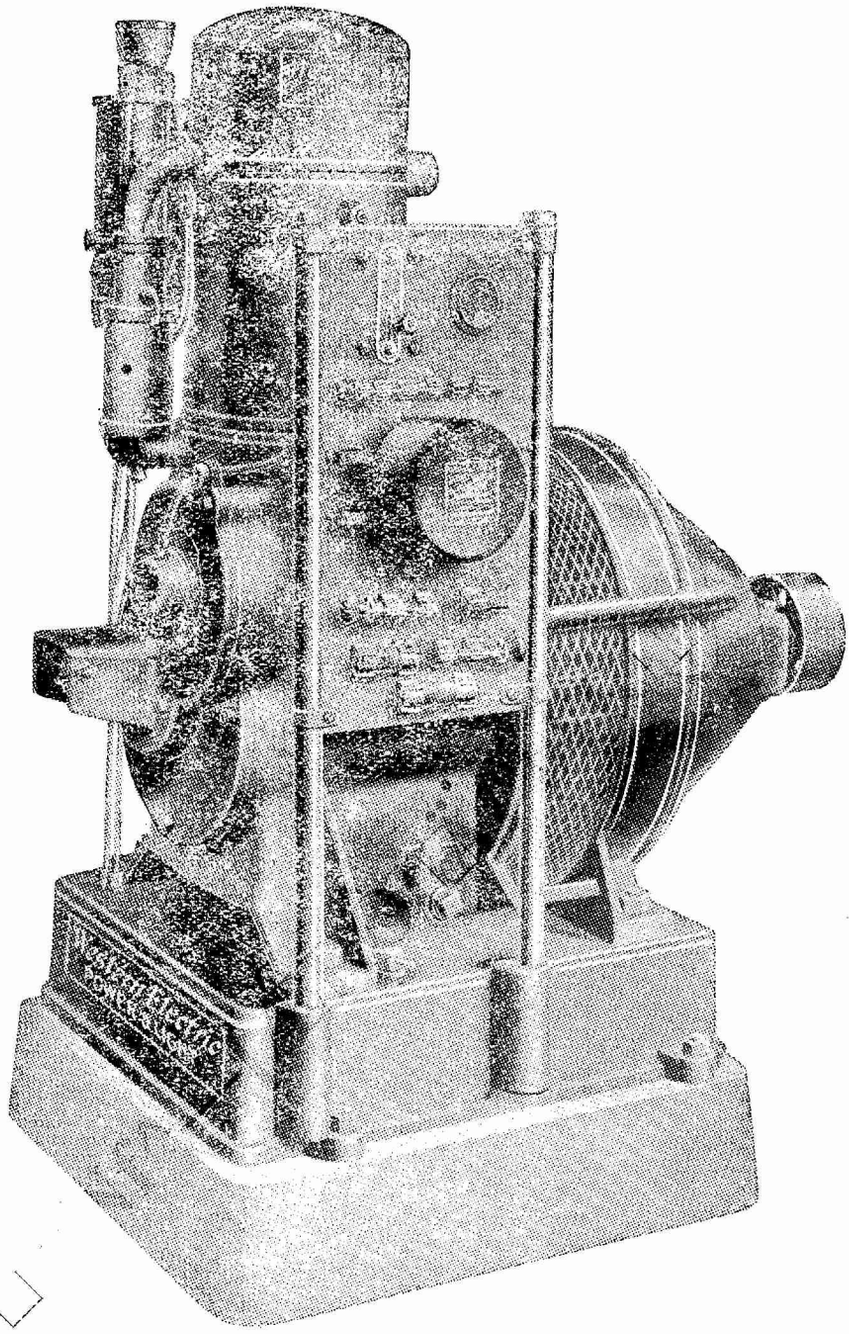
(盧興原)

Hing-yun Loo, also known as H. Y. Loo, is the fourth son of the well-known late Loo Kow of Macao. He was born 1885 in Macao. After having received a Chinese education, Mr. Loo went to England for his professional training, attending Oxford University, being called to the English Bar in 1915, receiving the M. A. degree 1916. Mr. Loo has practised law in Shanghai, Hongkong, and Canton. He entered the government service at Canton in 1919, when he was appointed a departmental chief of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1920 Mr. Loo was invited by the Civil Governor, General Chen Chiung-ming, to be his adviser and also a member of the law compiling commission to draft the system of provincial government. In February, 1921, Mr. Loo was appointed Chief Justice of a division of the Supreme Court of the Constitutional government. Mr. Loo is popular among the returned students in Canton. He was president of the Euro-American Returned Students Association for 1920.



Western Electric

POWER AND LIGHT



No. 15 D.C. Set

Supplied with 90 or 180 amperehour, 32 volt battery

Runs on Kerosene

Direct Connected—air cooled

Electrical starting

Feeds its own fuel

Stops automatically

Economical Fuel Consumption

No watching

No manipulating

CHINA ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

Peking, China—1 Piao Chang-ku Cha-dao Shanghai: 24A Kiangse Road

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS IN CHINA

FOR

Western Electric Co., Inc.
New York

Nippon Electric Co., Ltd.
Tokio

18-469

CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine

Typewrite Anytime, Anywhere With The Corona

$112.50

LETTER WRITING, making reports and other duties involving the use of a typerwiter were tedious, and in many instances impossible, before the introduction of the CORONA.

All of this has now become a pleasure. The CORONA is a necessity to Everyman and Everywoman. It is available at anytime, anywhere to do the same accurate and satisfactory service.

The fact that it is being used by hundreds of thousands of individuals all over the world and it users in China are numbered in thousands is a sufficient recommendation.

The CORONA is unexcelled in its field. You owe it to yourself to have this personal writing machine. ***Weighs but 6 pounds and folds into a handy carrying case.***

JOIN THE RANKS OF THE CORONA ENTHUSIASTS TODAY

Write for illustrated catalog and price list.

Obtainable from

Office Appliance Co.	**Shanghai**
Chinese-American Pub. Co.	**,,**
Technical Supply Corp.	**,,**
Commercial Press Ltd.	**,, etc., etc.**
Tientsin Press Ltd.	**Tientsin**
,, ,, ,,	**Peking**
Kelly & Walsh Ltd.	**Hankow**

Sole Agents in China

DODGE AND SEYMOUR (CHINA) LTD.

18 Musuem Road, Shanghai

18-470

Shanghai American School Raises Needed Funds

After a whirlwind campaign, organized and resembling in its enthusiasm the Red Cross and other war organization drives in the United States, the Shanghai American School practically completed its needed quota of Tales. 150,000, on Saturday, October 22. The week set aside for the work, October 17 to 22, ended with Tales. 140,000 pledged and belated contributions during the past two weeks have raised that average. A final effort to reach the goal was made with a vaudeville entertainment at the Olympic Theater, Shanghai, on Thursday night, October 3.

The American community of Shanghai only numbers about 3,000, counting men, women and children. Taking out the children and counting one to a family there were but about 1650 possible contributors, a considerable portion of whom are but temporary residents. When the results show that about 1,100 contributed and that the average contribution was about Taels 123, one begins to realize what a task has been accomplished.

To say that the undertaking was a success is stating it mildly. In spite of the fact that a considerable portion of the men of the community travel much and could only be reached by letter or by waiting until they returned from a trip, and that many of the firms could not contribute without the sanction of their home offices in America, still the campaign raised Taels 136,000 of the required Taels 150,000 within the actual six days. Delayed reports are rapidly bringing up the total to the figure desired. At the time this goes to press the Taels 140,000 mark has been passed, it is expected that the total will be reached within a few days.

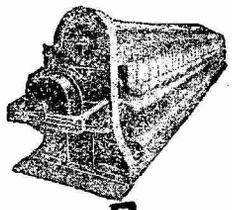
The daily luncheons at the Navy Y.M.C.A. were scenes of great enthusiasm. The committee aimed to secure 100 workers on the teams and to keep the percentage attendence at the tiffins as high as possible. How successful their undertaking was is shown by the fact that the attendence of actual team workers did not fall below 100 but once during the week. These together with other workers, leaders, committee men, speakers, and guests, bought the total attendence at the tiffins up to from 140 to 160. One of the effective features of the tiffins was the part played by the students. On one day the High School and on another the Junior High School came in mass and added their cheers and songs to the general enthusiasm. Several of the students spoke during the week and they were by no means the least effect of the speakers. The amount raised to date by the students themselves was $1164 in cash.

An outstanding feature of the campaign was the part played by the school itself. Not only the students but the teachers and even the servants went 100 percent in their gifts. With the students their campaign was a contest to be 100 percent in their gifts of a week's allowance each. Within a space of minutes every class in the school went 100 percent pledging a total of $364 from 246 students. And these were not idle pledges for every one has been paid and the cash turned in the fund. In addition to their gifts the boys sold papers and gave a show, and the girls made and sold candy. The total received by the boys and girls themselves was $1604, as follows:—

Complete Equipment

Cotton Machinery

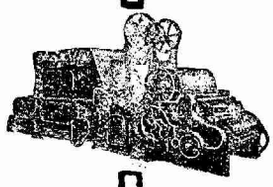
Built by Specialists

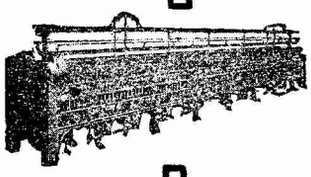


WOONSOCKET MACHINE & PRESS CO., INC.

PICKER AND CARD ROOM MACHINERY

Feeders
Openers
Conveyers
Bale Breakers
Breaker Pickers
Intermediate Pickers
Finisher Pickers
Thread Extractors
Roving Waste Openers
Revolving Top Flat Cards
Drawing Frames
Slubbers
Intermediate Frames
Roving Frames
Jack Frames

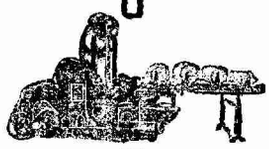


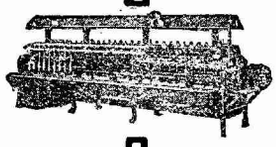


FALES & JENKS MACHINE COMPANY

RING SPINNING & TWISTING MACHINERY

Ring Spinning Frames for Cotton, Ring Twisters for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk, Jute, Flax and Novelty Yarn

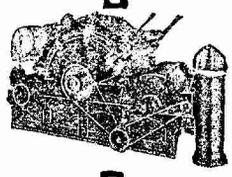


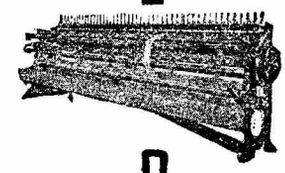


EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE COMPANY

WARPING AND WINDING MACHINERY

Spoolers
Beam Warpers
Ball Warpers
Skein Winders
Reels
Doublers
Banding Machines
Card Grinders
Spindles for Cotton and Silk





SOLE AGENTS

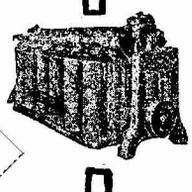
IN CHINA

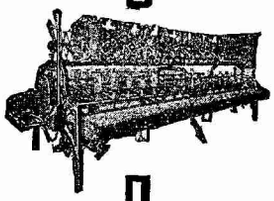
WAH CHANG TRADING CORPORATION

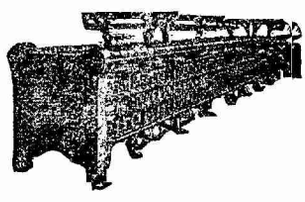
9 NINGPO ROAD
SHANGHAI

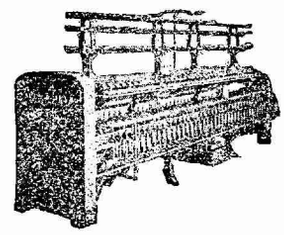
Telegraphic address 7006

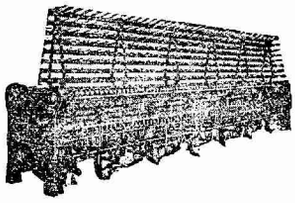
Telephone Central 5387-88











International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL, SURPLUS, & UNDIVIDED PROFITS: U. S. $14,000,000

OWNED BY THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office: 60 Wall Street, New York
London Office: 36 BISHOPSGATE E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 PLACE TOLOZAN
San Francisco Office: 232 MONTGOMERY STREET

BRANCHES:

CHINA
CANTON
HANKOW
HARBIN
HONGKONG
PEKING
SHANGHAI
TIENTSIN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BARAHONA
PUERTO PLATA
SAN FRANCISCO de MACORIS
SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANCHEZ
SANTIAGO
SANTO DOMINGO

INDIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
RANGOON

JAPAN
KOBE
YOKOHAMA

JAVA
BATAVIA
SOURABAYA

PANAMA
COLON
PANAMA

PHILIPPINES
CEBU
MANILA

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
SINGAPORE

SPAIN
BARCELONA
MADRID

BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

ARGENTINA
BUENOS AIRES
ROSARIO

BELGIUM
ANTWERP
BRUSSELS

BRAZIL
PERNAMBUCO
RIO DE JANEIRO
SANTOS
SAO PAULO

CHILE
SANTIAGO
VALPARAISO

CUBA
HAVANA & 22 BRANCHES

ENGLAND
LONDON

ITALY
GENOA

PERU
LIMA

PORTO RICO
PONCE
SAN JUAN

RUSSIA
MOSCOW } Temporarily
PETROGRAD } Closed

SOUTH AFRICA
CAPE TOWN

URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO

VENEZUELA
CARACAS

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

18-472

Gifts by students	390
Prize money from Caroline Doremus	100
Selling papers	214
Hashow	36
Sale of candy	864
	$1604

Another feature of the campaign was the splendid spirit shown by other nationals. All papers, British, American, Chinese and French alike supported the campaign, while numerous gifts, large and small, poured in unsolicited from English, Chinese and French sources.

The greatest result of the campaign, however, is not the money raised nor the school which will be built but the spirit of cooperation established within the American community and the added international sympathy developed by the hearty and spontaneous response of other nationals.

W. W. B.

Tientsin Business From a German Standpoint

In noting the great change that has come over Tientsin since the war, a writer in the *Kolner Zeitung* is inclined to the belief that American influence in China is on the wane says a Cologne dispatch to *The Daily News Record*, New York. The Chinese took the American sympathy-propaganda along with the gold dollar with a happy grin, says this German, but Americans are already pulling long faces as the returns are not what they expected. Americans have achieved little good in China, he goes on to say, but they have contrived to disseminate the idea that America is the most unselfish country on earth and that business is not their only consideration.

Discussing the various nationalities in China, the writer goes on to say that the French never amounted to much there, the Russians are temporarily out of it, and the Japanese are a question by themselves. The latter, he contends, are very active, but they have not as yet evolved methods of their own, and still work along European lines. However, if Japan manages to keep out of war with the United States, in this writer's opinion, she will be the dominating factor in China in ten years.

The Americans, who are the latest comers in Tientsin, says this German, have never learned the meaning of traditions, and "have no experience in handling foreign nationalities." The American, in his opinion, the writer goes on, does not need to learn from others, because he can do anything himself. He is therefore bringing in his own ways of doing business.

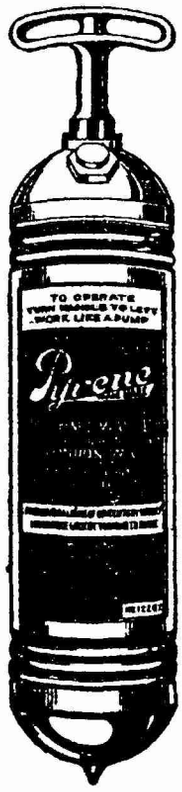
With regard to the British and Germans, the article dwells with great bitterness on the attitude of the British to the Germans in China. In a social and business way, the British have endeavored to ostracize the Germans, he says However, while the German adapts himself to the Chinese way of doing business, lives frugally and works hard, the British have made the mistake of splurging and spending the capital which they took away from German merchants in foolish ways displeasing to the Chinese.

Moreover, he continues, they made a great blunder when they excluded from their racing-track rich and influential Chinese two years ago. The racing-track has from time immemorial been the great meeting-place for social intercourse. An evi-

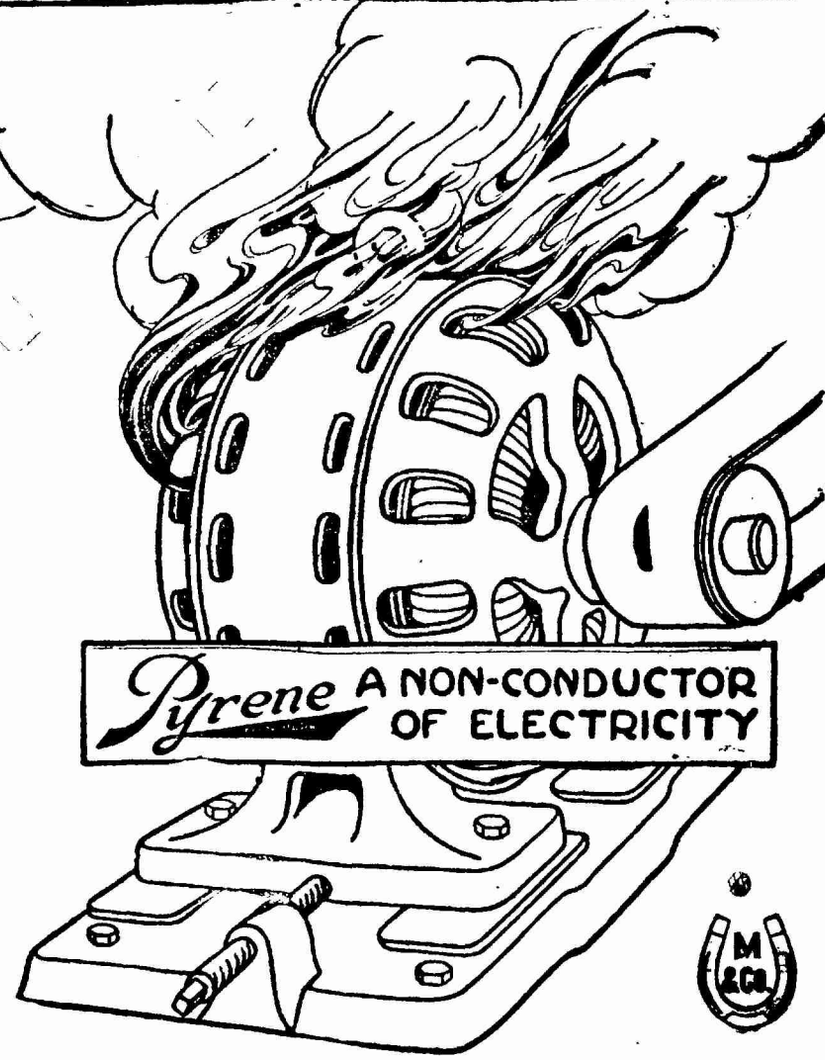
Pyrene

TRADE MARK

KILLS FIRE SAVES LIFE



Can be used with perfect safety on fires of electrical origin without waiting for power to be shut off. Pyrene, is non-corrosive and will not damage machinery.



Pyrene A NON-CONDUCTOR OF ELECTRICITY

Pyrene became an important part of the army equipment during the war in Europe. Practically every British, American and French motor car and aeroplane carried a Pyrene Extinguisher. In many branches of the service Pyrene is a standard part of the equipment.

Mustard & Co,

Sole Agents

22 Museum Road, Shanghai.

18-473

Through America

via THE MILWAUKEE RAILWAY

(The Puget Sound Electric Route)

A short, quick and most comfortable route across the American Continent over the

World's Longest Electricfied Railroad

For 649 miles over four mountain ranges mighty electric locomotives, using "White Coal" for power, haul the splendidly equipped all-steel transcontinental trains

"The Olympian" and ***"The Columbian"***

from Seattle and Tacoma daily for Spokane, Butte, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago.

"The Pacific Limited"

from San Francisco to Chicago via Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Milwaukee Railways.

At Chicago connections are made with fast express trains for the Atlantic Seaboard and all points east.

Rail orders and full information respecting train schedules, connections, fares, etc., on application to your steamship agent or at any office of Thos. Cook & Son in the Orient.

For sleeping car reservations, write, cable or wireless any of the following representatives of the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Cable Address "Milwaukee"

Seattle
J. F Bæhl, City Pass'r Agent
2nd and Madison

San Francisco
C.H Miles, Gen'l Agt. Pass'r Dept.
995 Monadnock Bldg.

Vancouver
Geo. W. Hibbard, Gen'l Agent
626 Hastings St., West.

Victoria
F. O Finn, General Agent
902 Government St.

A. P. Chapman, Jr., Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, 663 Stuart Building, Seattle
Geo B. Haynes, General Passenger Agent, Chicago

Registering Scale Manufacture

Victor Bauer, Siegburg A. 31 a.d. Sieg (Rhld.). Germany

manufacturing as sole speciality

Patent Automatically Registering Weighing Machines

(attachable also as bagging scales)

The world brand

"PRACIS"

German Patent *Foreign Patent*

Made in all sizes for ***automatically*** weighing grain of every class, leguminous plants, maize, rice, coffee, palm kernels, dryed bananas, cocoa, pepper seed, ground nuts, fins and crystal sugar, sugar beet, dryed chips, potatoes, linseed, rapeseed, cottonseed, etc.

Crude oil, slate oil, wood oil, water, linseed oil, palm oil, coco oil, soya, oil, etc.

Coal, cement, salt, saltpetre, soda Thomasmeal, guano, and composition material in ceramics and potteries, the glass, and porcelain industry,

according to the nature of the material with a capacity of 156 t per hour

The **"Pracis"** patent weighing machine weighs, works, and registers absolutely correctly, reliably, and ***automatically, and reqnires neither attendance nor drive.***

Without a rival in the wide wide world its construction is most ingenious, its material of the very best, reliable, and durable. ***Cheapness. civility, and prompt delivery are guaranteed.***

It is on the grounds mentioned above that the **"Pracis"** scale has gained its ***world-renown*** and is in keen demand everywhere.

BRILLIANT TESTIMONIALS

On enquiry please state precisely for what class of material the scale is to be used, the specific gravity, and the average size of the material to be weighed. First-class solvent manufacturing agents wanted who must be good organizators, under fair conditions and for a permanent position.

18-474

dence of the new spirit among the Chinese, and of the new unwillingness to be the plaything of British politic is that they have only justrecently built a race-track of their own, from which they have excluded the British and to which the have invited the Germans.

Wilson Regarded China as One of Two Best Diplomatic Posts

It has become a well established practice for American Ministers and Ambassadors to write books upon retirement and the American public has learned to look forward to these offerings as interesting contributions to their knowledge of foreign affairs. These publications might even be styled as one interesting phase of America's "open diplomacy."

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch was appointed Minister to China by President Wilson and served during most of President Wilson's two terms. True to tradition he is writing a book which will be issued by a New York publisher in January. This book according to report will contain Dr. Reinch's reminiscences and should prove interesting reading in that he had to do with the period of Japan's "drive" for control of China and China's entrance into the war.

But the thought that suggested the heading to this article was inspired by the reminiscences of Henry Morgenthau, who was appointed by President Wilson as Ambassador to Turkey. His story is running in the *World's Work* and the September installment contains the interesting reference to China. Mr. Morgenthau served during the Wilson campaign as chairman of the finance committee of the Democratic National Committee. After Mr. Wilson's election, Mr. Morgenthau was called to the White House to receive a diplomatic appointment and the following conversation took place:

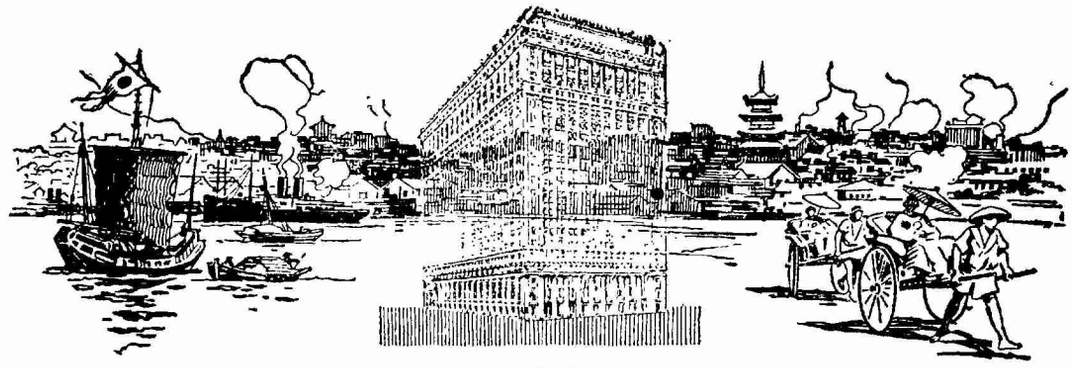
"I want you to take the Embassy at Constantinople. I am convinced that the two posts that demand the greatest intellectual equipment in our representatives are Turkey and China. Therefore I am particularly concerned to have, in these two countries, men upon whom I can absolutely rely for sound judgment and knowledge of human nature. This is the reason I am asking you to take the post at Constantinople."

"If that is the situation," replied Mr. Morgenthau, "I should much prefer China, although it is only a ministership."

Mr. Morgenthau then explained to the President that the Jews of America were becoming somewhat sensitive on the point that the various administrations had always sent members of that faith to represent them at Constantinople. Mr. Wilson then replied in part as follows:

"—Constantinople is the point at which the interest of the American Jews in the welfare of the Jews of Palestine is focussed, and it is almost indispensable that I have a Jew at that post. On the other hand, our interests in China are expressed largely in the form of missionary activities, and it seems quite necessary that our minister there should be a Christian, and preferably a man of the evangelical type—."

Since Dr. Reinsch was later appointed to the post at Peking it may be inferred from the President's statement above that he was of the "evangelical" type. Perhaps Dr. Reinsch will have some remarks to make on that point when he has his inning in his forthcoming book.



JAPAN

IN THE PORTS AND MARKETS OF THE WORLD

TRANS-PACIFIC BANKING FACILITIES

The Foreign Banking Department of The Continental and Commercial Banks brings you and your business in close contact with markets and market conditions throughout the world.

In China or Japan, or elsewhere around the earth, the banking service of this institution has been established for the benefit of its customers' trading interests. The service is of a definite and concrete nature designed to encourage profitable trade relations between China and Japan and the United States. Merchants, manufacturers, and shippers situated in the Orient have only to get in touch with us in order to make use of our complete banking facilities and enjoy the benefits of our information regarding American markets and trade conditions.

We invite you to consult or communicate with us regarding your specific needs.

The CONTINENTAL *and* COMMERCIAL BANKS

CHICAGO

Complete Banking Service
More than $55,000,000 Invested Capital

18-475

A DEPARTMENT STORE OF FINANCE

The modern bank is a great financial department store offering to its customers an infinite variety of services. Clients of ours may satisfy their individual requirements in any of the following ways:

Checking accounts carried in Mex. and Taels.

Savings accounts opened in Gold dollars, Sterling' Taels, Mex., Francs, Yen, Marks.

Fixed deposits accepted in Gold dollars, Sterling, Taels, and Mex.

Exchange between all important currencies bought and sold.

Credits opened and drafts issued on cities in America, England and on the Continent.

Loans and overdrafts granted to customers on approved securities.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Over 6,000 Accounts

Department of Justice in Washington Holding Hearings on U. S. Court Case

The impeachment proceedings brought against Hon. C. S. Lobingier, Judge of the U. S. Court for China, by W.S. Fleming of Shanghai, are being held in the Department of Justice in Washington before R. L. Holland, Assistant Attorney General. The hearings began about the middle of September when Mr. Fleming presented his charges. Judge C. S. Lobingier, who arrived in Washington on October 1, has submitted an answer to the charges and in addition a number of American business men from China and from various parts of the United States with interests in the Far East have appeared as witnesses. In addition to the business men who have testified, several officials of the government including several senators and representatives have also appeared befor Mr. Holland to give testimony regarding the standing of the U. S. Court for China. Hon. Charles R. Crane, former American Minister to China, who has just returned to Washington attended the hearings on October 3 and testified.

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Party Visits Shanghai

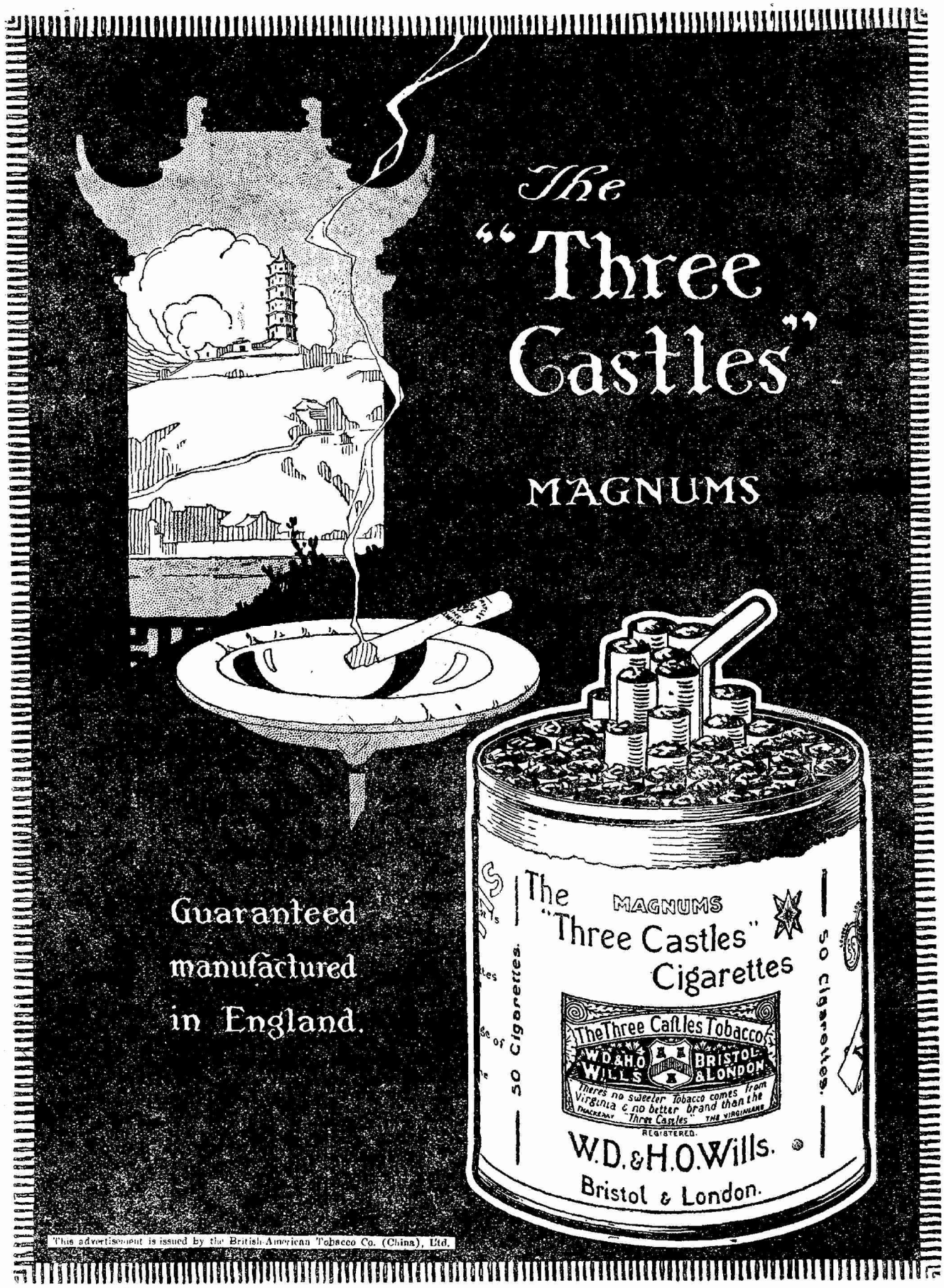
The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce trade delegation, composed of approximately 135 persons, including members of the chamber, their wives, families, and friends, arrived in Shanghai during the week beginning Friday, October 28. A portion of the party, left the *Empire State*, the vessel chartered for the Far Eastern tour in Japan, going through Korea and Manchuria to Peking, and arriving in Shanghai on November 1. The remainder of the party arrived on the *Empire State* on Friday, October 28.

The party is headed by A. I. Esberg, foreign trade ambassador and a director of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, who is assisted by Dwight K. Grady, foreign trade secretary of the chamber. During the stay in Shanghai the party was entertained by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at a dinner, and were taken on river and motor trips by the American Chamber of Commerce of China. They left on Thursday, November 3, for the South.

Christmas Mails For U. S. Announced

Christmas mail destined for the United States should be posted on the *Empress of Japan*, sailing November 20, the *Wenatchee*, sailing November 22, or the *Hoosier State* sailing November 22, if it is to be delivered in time to reach its final destination by the holidays, according to an announcement made this week by the American Postal Agency, Shanghai.

The *Empress of Asia* will arrive at Vancouver on December 8, the *Wenatchee* at Seattle on December 9, and the *Hoosier State* at San Francisco on December 11. All mails despatched by these vessels will arrive in time to avoid the rush brought on by the increased amount of domestic mails during the holiday season. For the Western States mail can be forwarded from Shanghai as late as November 30 on the *Empire State*, which will arrive in San Francisco on December 19.


The "Three Castles"
MAGNUMS
Guaranteed manufactured in England.
The MAGNUMS "Three Castles" Cigarettes
50 Cigarettes.
The Three Castles Tobacco
W.D.&H.O. WILLS
BRISTOL & LONDON
There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia & no better brand than the "Three Castles"
REGISTERED.
W.D.&H.O.Wills.
Bristol & London.
This advertisement is issued by the British American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

18-477

SEATTLE — ORIENT

A New American
Trans-Pacific Service
THE ORIENT TO SEATTLE
(Calling at Victoria, B. C.)

The New U.S.S.B. s.s. Wenatchee-Keystone State
Length 535'—Beam 72'—Sea Speed 16 Knots
Shanghai to Seattle 17 Days

For Passenger or Freight Bookings Apply
Agencies

YOKOHAMA	DAIREN	SHANGHAI	MANILA
KOBE	VLADIVOSTOK	HONGKONG	SINGAPORE

THE ADMIRAL LINE P.S.S.CO.

The ADMIRAL LINE
ANYWHERE ON THE PACIFIC
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

British Chambers of Commerce Open Annual Session in Shanghai

The third annual conference of the Associated British Chambers of Commerce of China and Hongkong opened at the British Supreme Court, Shanghai, on Wednesday, November 2. The opening session was attended by representatives from Canton, Peking, Hankow, Chinkiang, Tientsin, Dairen, Chefoo, Foochow, Tsingtao and Hongkong.

For the first time in the history of the organization, British commercial interests in Japan will send a delegate to the meeting. A representative from Siberia is also expected. The conference will end on Saturday night with a dinner given to the visitors by the Shanghai chamber.

China's Exports to U. S. Decline

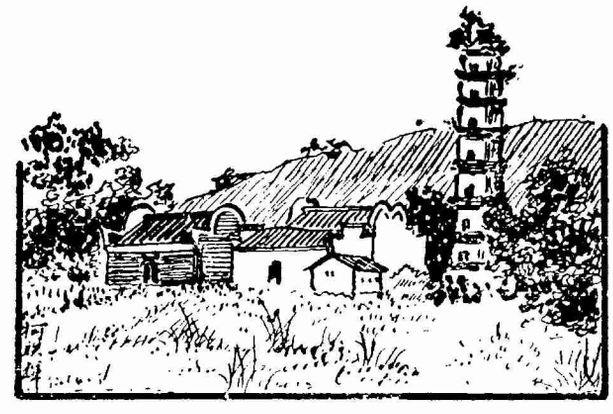
Exports from China during the month of September showed a decrease of 21 percent, according to a cablegram from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, to the Shanghai office of the Department of Commerce, received on Saturday, October 29. Imports from the United States also decreased but the percentage, one, was small.

The exports from China to the United States totaled $9,500,000 gold for the month of September as compared with $12,000,000 gold in August. Imports from the United States for September aggregated $8,800,00 gold in comparison with $8,900,000 gold for August.

Prices continue to be unsteady in the American markets, according to the report, with money easier, production increasing and unemployment decreasing. Favorable signs for an improvement are taken as evident from these facts.

Complete figures for the September quarter are

1921	Exports from U. S. A. in China,	Imports from China to U. S. A.
July	G. $ 5,700,000	G. $10,100,000
August	8,900,000	12,000,000
September	8,800,000	9,500,000
Quarter	G. $23,400,000	G. $31,600,000



FOR THE INDOOR MONTHS—

THE WING ON COMPANY has all of the necessities demanded. Our Provisions Department will supply you with all cold weather foods and delicacies. Our Draperies and Furniture Departments have a choice selection of house furnishings. Our Clothing and Silk Departments have your wants for winter clothing.

THERE is no need that we cannot supply. Special attention is given to mail orders from other cities.

A WING ON Customer Is Always Satisfied

THE WING ON Co.

(Shanghai) Ltd.

CHEKIANG AND NANKING ROADS

CANTON — HONGKONG — HANKOW — SYDNEY

18-479

CHINA

CAPTIVE OR FREE?

By GILBERT REID

This book, by one of wide acquaintance with the official and literary classes of China, is a remarkable revelation. It divulges acts hitherto kept secret, and brings more clearly many facts which bear on a correct understanding of East and West. Contains a complete discussion of China's foreign entanglements, and the attempts at her enslavement.....$6.00

ZIONISM AND WORLD POLITICS
by Horace M. Kallen, P.L.D.....$7.00

THE MIRRORS OF WASHINGTON
Anonymous.....$5.00

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED AT PARIS
Edited by Col. House.....$9.00

OUTLINE OF HISTORY....2 Vol.
by H. G. Wells.....$21.00

Chinese American Pub. Co.
THE AMERICAN BOOK SHOP
25 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Established 1874 — Cable Address "Thornward" Chicago

Montgomery Ward & Co.
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

CATALOGUE FOR 1921 IS NOW READY

Describing a Complete Line of High Grade General Merchandise

Auto Accessories	Clothing
Cream Separators	Drugs
Electrical Goods	Furniture
Farm Implements	Groceries
Hospital Supplies	Hosiery
Household Supplies	Jewelry
Musical Instruments	Notions
Sporting Goods	Plumbing
Gas Engines	Shoes
Dry Goods	Underwear

Everything for Your Home, School Office or Farm.

Prices Greatly Reduced

Prices are reduced on nearly all lines. On many items our 1921 prices are more than one-third below 1920 catalog prices. This new book will give you the lowest prices obtainable on high quality merchandise and the price cuts are greatest on actual necessities, such as dry goods, shoes and clothing.

For Free Copy of Our 1921 Catalog, Address:

Montgomery Ward & Company
National Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
20 Museum Road, Shanghai

We Guarantee Safe Delivery of All Orders

18-480

Men and Events

The National Union of Chinese Chambers of Commerce, which has been in convention in Shanghai for the past month, ended its sessions on October 26.

Mrs. Guy Potter Benton, wife of the president of the University of the Philippines, and her two daughters, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, of Shanghai.

Richard C. Patterson, Jr., who spent several months in China for the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company, is now located in Wilmington, Del., at the head office of the company.

Dr. James Francis Abbott, American Commercial Attache in Japan, has been recalled to Washington to act as an expert on Far Eastern Affairs in connection with the Disarmament Conference.

A bridge and mahjong evening was held by the social department of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai at the Columbia Country Club on the evening of Thursday, November 3.

The offices of the Asia Development Company, engineers and contractors, have been moved from 24B Kiangsi Road, Shanghai, to the sixth floor of the Robert Dollar Bldg., 3 Canton Road.

Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Norton, who have been visiting in Shanghai, departed for Canton and the South on Sunday, October 30. Mr. Norton will represent the *Philadelphia Public Ledger Syndicate* in that region.

H. S. DeVault, of Haskins and Sells, returned to Shanghai recently after having spent several months in Manila assisting in the auditing of the accounts of the Philippine government and the Philippine National Bank.

Yang Soo-weng, formerly a consul-general of the Chinese government in Canada, arrived in Shanghai on October 28 by the *Empress of Asia*. He will spend a short time in China before going to his new post in Panama.

Fletcher S. Brockman, formerly connected with the Y. M. C. A. in China, but for several years in the office of the International Committee of that organization in New York City, returned to China on the *Empress of Asia*, Saturday, October 29.

Thomas Sammons, former American Consul-General in Shanghai and later Consul-General at Melbourne, Australia, is now spending his leave of absence in America, making his headquarters with his son, Wheeler Sammons, assistant editor *of System Magazine* of Chicago.

C. L. Boynton, business manager of the Shanghai American School who has been in America for several months on business connected with the American School in Shanghai with headquarters in New York City, visited in Washington during September.

The *s. s. Oriental*, built for the account of the United States Shipping Board by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, Shanghai, made her maiden trip from Shanghai to San Francisco in twenty days and fifteen hours, according to advices from the latter port.

Seigo Watanabe, special correspondent of the *Tokyo and Osaka Asahi*, was the first Japanese newspaper correspondent to arrive in Washington to cover the Conference. He established offices in the Bond building and is assembling a large staff to cover the meeting.

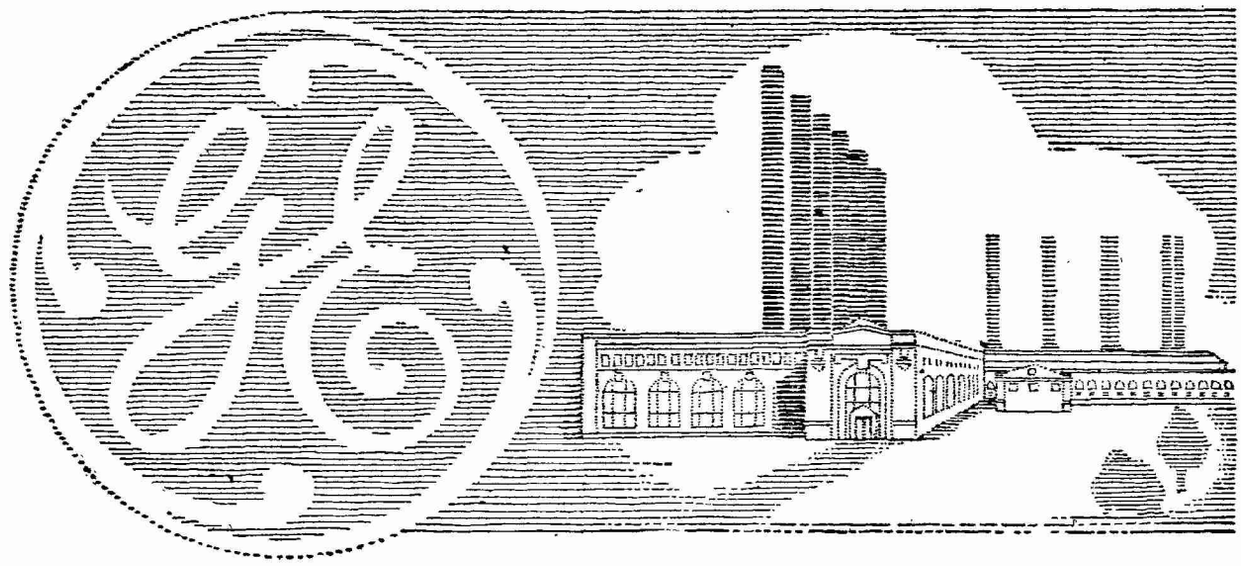
"The Problems Connected With the Home" was the subject of the discussion held at the regular meeting of the mother's department of the American Woman's Club on Wednesday morning, November 2, at the Carlton Cafe. The discussion was lead by Mrs. W. W. Lockwood.

C. C. Batchelder, formerly acting American Commercial Attache at Peking, and later resident trade commissioner for the U. S. Department of Commerce in India, is now in Washington in the position of Acting Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of Commerce.

The Chinese Christian churches of Shanghai have set apart November 10 as a special day of prayer for the Chinese delegation and China's case at the Pacific Conference. A special prayer meeting has been arranged to take place at 7 o'clock in the evening at Martyr's Memorial Hall.

Nelson T. Johnson, former American Consul at Changsha, and later acting Consul-general at Shanghai, is now in the State Department at Washington acting as an expert on Far Eastern affairs in connection with the Conference on Limitation of Armament and Pacific-Far Eastern Problems.

The Japanese Legation in Washington has employed a large staff of American newspaper correspondents for service during the Armament conference as "advisers" or interpreters of American public opinion in connection with



G-E Central Station Equipment Gives Reliable and Inexpensive Service

THE development of the electric central station to its present state of efficiency is the result of a constantly increasing demand for more efficient light, heat and power.

All the electrical energy required by a community is provided more economically in one central power station. This energy is transmitted and distributed where it is to be used to operate street railways, for industrial needs, to light the streets, public buildings, offices and homes.

In the development of the electric central station, the General Electric Company has applied the knowledge gained through its exhaustive research and engineering accomplishments, until today G-E equipment is pre-eminent for central station use.

International General Electric Company, Inc.

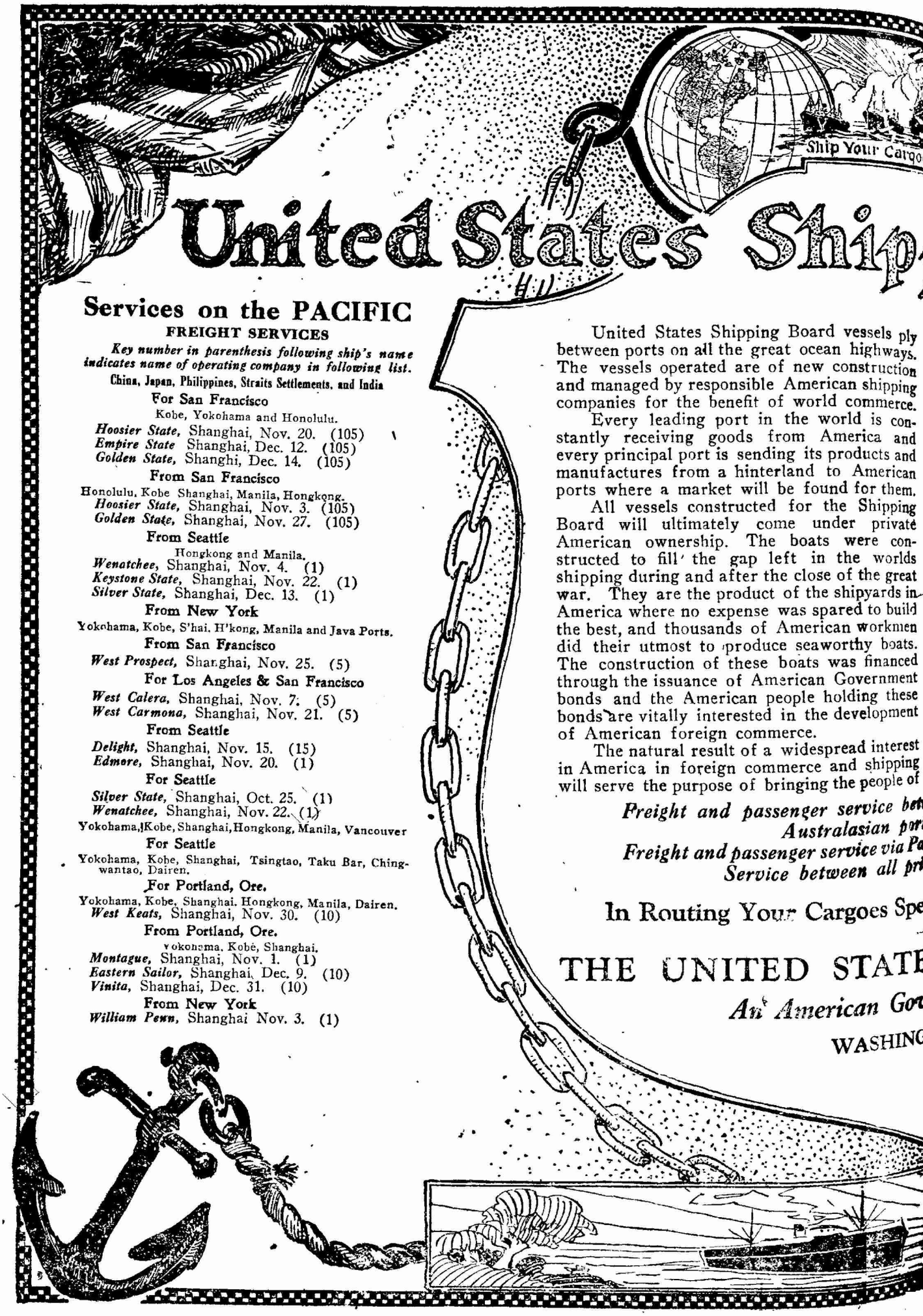
NEW YORK, 120 Broadway

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., U. S. A.

Address all correspondence to nearest representative

Japan: Shibaura Engineering Works, Tokyo; Tokyo Electric Co., Ltd., Kawasaki.
Philippines: Pacific Commercial Company, Manila.
Dutch East Indies: International General Electric Company, Inc., Soerabaia, Java.
China: Andersen, Meyer & Company, Inc., Shanghai.
General Office for the Far East, excluding Japan and China: International General Electric Company, Inc., Shanghai.

11-69



Services on the PACIFIC

FREIGHT SERVICES

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name of operating company in following list.

China, Japan, Philippines, Straits Settlements, and India

For San Francisco

Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

Hoosier State, Shanghai, Nov. 20. (105)
Empire State Shanghai, Dec. 12. (105)
Golden State, Shanghi, Dec. 14. (105)

From San Francisco

Honolulu, Kobe Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Nov. 3. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Nov. 27. (105)

From Seattle

Hongkong and Manila.
Wenatchee, Shanghai, Nov. 4. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, Nov. 22. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, Dec. 13. (1)

From New York

Yokohama, Kobe, S'hai, H'kong, Manila and Java Ports.

From San Francisco

West Prospect, Shanghai, Nov. 25. (5)

For Los Angeles & San Francisco

West Calera, Shanghai, Nov. 7. (5)
West Carmona, Shanghai, Nov. 21. (5)

From Seattle

Delight, Shanghai, Nov. 15. (15)
Edmore, Shanghai, Nov. 20. (1)

For Seattle

Silver State, Shanghai, Oct. 25. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, Nov. 22. (1)

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Vancouver

For Seattle

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Taku Bar, Chingwantao, Dairen.

For Portland, Ore.

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Dairen.
West Keats, Shanghai, Nov. 30. (10)

From Portland, Ore.

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai.
Montague, Shanghai, Nov. 1. (1)
Eastern Sailor, Shanghai, Dec. 9. (10)
Vinita, Shanghai, Dec. 31. (10)

From New York

William Penn, Shanghai Nov. 3. (1)

United States Shipping Board vessels ply between ports on all the great ocean highways. The vessels operated are of new construction and managed by responsible American shipping companies for the benefit of world commerce.

Every leading port in the world is constantly receiving goods from America and every principal port is sending its products and manufactures from a hinterland to American ports where a market will be found for them.

All vessels constructed for the Shipping Board will ultimately come under private American ownership. The boats were constructed to fill the gap left in the worlds shipping during and after the close of the great war. They are the product of the shipyards in America where no expense was spared to build the best, and thousands of American workmen did their utmost to produce seaworthy boats. The construction of these boats was financed through the issuance of American Government bonds and the American people holding these bonds are vitally interested in the development of American foreign commerce.

The natural result of a widespread interest in America in foreign commerce and shipping will serve the purpose of bringing the people of

Freight and passenger service betw
Australasian ports
Freight and passenger service via Pan
Service between all prin

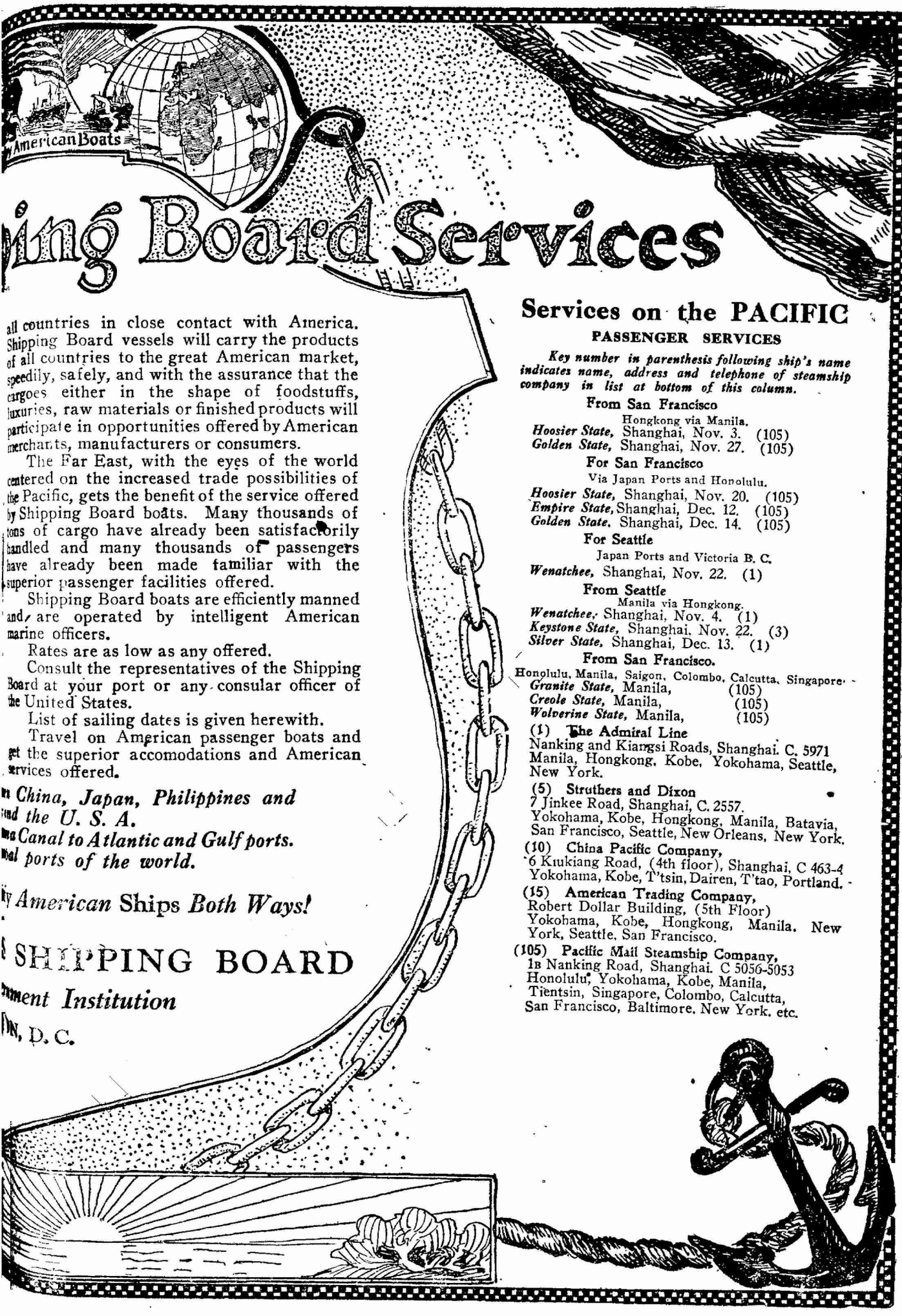
In Routing Your Cargoes Spec

THE UNITED STATE

An American Gove

WASHING

18-482



ping Board Services

all countries in close contact with America. Shipping Board vessels will carry the products of all countries to the great American market, speedily, safely, and with the assurance that the cargoes either in the shape of foodstuffs, luxuries, raw materials or finished products will participate in opportunities offered by American merchants, manufacturers or consumers.

The Far East, with the eyes of the world centered on the increased trade possibilities of the Pacific, gets the benefit of the service offered by Shipping Board boats. Many thousands of tons of cargo have already been satisfactorily handled and many thousands of passengers have already been made familiar with the superior passenger facilities offered.

Shipping Board boats are efficiently manned and are operated by intelligent American marine officers.

Rates are as low as any offered.

Consult the representatives of the Shipping Board at your port or any consular officer of the United States.

List of sailing dates is given herewith.

Travel on American passenger boats and get the superior accomodations and American services offered.

n China, Japan, Philippines and
nd the U. S. A.
ma Canal to Atlantic and Gulf ports.
ial ports of the world.

y American Ships *Both Ways!*

SHIPPING BOARD
rnment Institution
N, D. C.

Services on the PACIFIC

PASSENGER SERVICES

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name, address and telephone of steamship company in list at bottom of this column.

From San Francisco
Hongkong via Manila.
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Nov. 3. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Nov. 27. (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Nov. 20. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, Dec. 12. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Dec. 14. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.
Wenatchee, Shanghai, Nov. 22. (1)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.
Wenatchee, Shanghai, Nov. 4. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, Nov. 22. (3)
Silver State, Shanghai, Dec. 13. (1)

From San Francisco.
Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore.
Granite State, Manila, (105)
Creole State, Manila, (105)
Wolverine State, Manila, (105)

(1) **The Admiral Line**
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, Shanghai. C. 5971
Manila, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.

(5) **Struthers and Dixon**
7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 2557.
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, Batavia, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.

(10) **China Pacific Company,**
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor), Shanghai, C 463-4
Yokohama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) **American Trading Company,**
Robert Dollar Building, (5th Floor)
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) **Pacific Mail Steamship Company,**
1B Nanking Road, Shanghai. C 5056-5053
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, San Francisco, Baltimore, New York, etc.

美商 普利 洋行

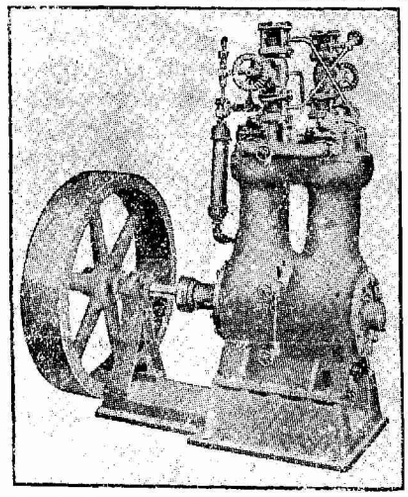
Brecht COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1853 ST. LOUIS

International Service

REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINERY
COLD STORAGE HOUSE AND COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATORS

Manufacturers of

Ice making and refrigerating machinery from 1 ton capacity up, cold storage, ice cream hardening plants and commercial refrigerators for restaurants and hotels, etc.



The Brecht Twin Cylinder Ammonia Compressor.

Importers of

Iron and steel products, power plant machinery and equipment, chemicals and wire rope.

New York
Chicago
San Francisco
Capetown

THE BRECHT COMPANY
Established 1853
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.
SHANGHAI, CHINA
Fetco Bldg, 62 Kiangse Road.

Lyons
Liverpool
Sydney
Buenos Aires

the international meeting. The salaries paid run from $12,000 to $20,000 a year.

A new record for travel from Shanghai to San Francisco was established recently by the *Golden State*, operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which made the voyage in less than seventeen days. The ship left Shanghai at noon on October 8 and arrived in San Francisco on the morning of October 25.

E. Lansing Hoyt, U, S. Trade Commissioner, arrived in Shanghai on the *Empire State* on October 28, and will be temporarily stationed in the office of the Department of Commerce in that city. Mr. Hoyt was formerly connected with the U. S. Steel Products Company in India. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hoyt and her mother, Mrs. Cudahy.

J. Harold Dollar, of Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Dollar spent several days in Washington, D. C. during the first week of October. Mr. Dollar had conferences with several members of the United States Senate, the State Department, and the Department of Justice, in connection with the China Trade Act and other matters.

Announcement has been made in Shanghai of the formation of a union of French creditors of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. The membership will be for the benefit of all creditors of the institution, the announcement says, but it has been thought best to confine the membership to those of French nationality in order that more immediate action may be obtained.

"The Tie that Binds the West to the Orient" was the subject of a talk made by Daniel E. Douty, general manager of the U. S. Testing Company, before the regaular meeting of the American Woman's Club, Shanghai, at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday, November 1. A number of the women members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce party were guests at the meeting.

Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, during September and October delivered addresses dealing with China's position at the Armament Conference in Baltimore, New York City, St. Louis, Kansas City, and at Columbia University. Mr. Sze and their children, who are now in England, are expected to arrive in Washington to join the Minister in November.

Wilmot Lewis, formerly connected with the *North China Daily News* in Shanghai, and later editor of one of the American papers in Manila is now stationed in Washington as the resident correspondent of the *London Times*. J. O. P. Bland, another British newspaper writer and correspondent familiar with affairs in China, will be associated with Mr. Lewis in Washington during the Armament Conference.

One of the largest real estate transactions in the business district of the city of Shanghai was made when the Mitsui Bishi Bank, purchased Lot 29, in the rear of 2 Kiukiang Road from A. R. Burkill and Sons for Tls. 900,000. The property was purchased in 1900 for Tls. 67,500 and the original purchase price recorded, extending back to 1848, was at the rate of 198,800 cash a mow, or approximately $198.

Gordon B. Enders, of the U. S. Department of Commerce, has arrived in Shanghai and will be an assistant to the United States Trade Commissioner in that city. He is accompanied by Mrs. Enders. Mrs. Enders, who writes under the name of Elizabeth Crump Enders, has been connected with the *Red Cross Magazine* and *Fashion Art* in the United States, and has written for a number of other American publications.

H. B. Barton, formerly a member of the faculty of St. John's University, is reported in the American newspapers to have married a Russian princess at Tiflis, Georgia, on May 13. Mr. Barton is a veteran of the world war and has been with the Near East Relief for the past year and a half. After a brief stay in America Mr. and Mrs. Barton expect to return to the Caucasus where Mr. Barton has accepted an appointment as American trade commissioner.

John M. Switzer, formerly of the Pacific Commercial Company of Manila, who has had many years of experience in business in the Philippine Islands, passed through Shanghai recently enroute to Manila. Mr. Switzer, who is now representing the Pacific Development Corporation, the hold, ing company for the Pacific Commercial Company, Andersen-

Consolidated Steel Corporation

25 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

SOLE EXPORTER OF
THE COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS OF

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY
BRIER HILL STEEL COMPANY
CAMBRIA STEEL COMPANY
LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY
LUKENS STEEL COMPANY
MIDVALE STEEL AND ORDNANCE COMPANY
REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL COMPANY
SHARON STEEL HOOP COMPANY
TRUMBULL STEEL COMPANY
WHITAKER-GLESSNER COMPANY
YOUNGSTOWN SHEET AND TUBE COMPANY

CONSTECO
TRADE MARK

BRANCH OFFICES
AND REPRESENTATIVES IN

Barcelona, Spain
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Calcutta, India
Christiania, Norway
Copenhagen, Denmark
Havana, Cuba
Johannesburg, South Africa
Lima, Peru
London, England
Mexico City, Mexico
Milan, Italy
Montreal, Canada
New Orleans, Louisiana
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
San Francisco, California
San Domingo, Dominican Republic
Santiago, Chile
Seattle, Washington
Shanghai, China
St. John's, Newfoundland
Sydney, Australia
Toronto, Canada
Valparaiso, Chile

CABLE ADDRESS: CONSTECO, NEW YORK

Cable Codes: Consolidated Steel Corporation, Western Union, A B C Fifth Edition Improved, Scott's 10th Edition, Bently's Complete Phrase, Lieber's

18-485

DRILLS

FOR ROCK EXCAVATION

If you want to drill holes 3 inches deep to split granite blocks, or 30 feet deep in a quarry, if you have a shaft to sink or a tunnel to drive or a canal or a railroad cut to dig in rock, there's a

SULLIVAN ROCK DRILL

made especially for *your* job. Our drill engineers in Shanghai will help you select the right equipment.

Rotator Hammer Drills, Liteweight and Hyspeed

Piston Drills.

Stopers, Plug Drills, Water Drifters

Ask for booklet 43-118

SULLIVAN MACHINERY Co.
(Established 1850)
Represented in China by
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
Shanghai

PRODUCTS

Air Compressors, Air Lift Pumps, Diamond Drills, All-Hammer Drill Sharpeners. Drill Steel Furnaces, Forge Hammers, Ironclad Coal Cutters, Rock and Hammer Drills and Quarrying achinery.

Meyer and Company. and other foreign trade corporations, will return to Shanghai soon for a short stay in that city.

J. P. Barry, general manager of the Japan *Advertiser* and the *Trans-Pacific Magazine*, Tokio, is in Shanghai on business. He will return to Japan within a short time and will sail soon for New York in the interest of his publications.

F. R. Eldridge, chief of the Far Eastern division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, is in Shanghai as a member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce party. He arrived from Peking on October 31, accompanied by Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache.

The Shanghai Commerical Museum, which has been established by and in connection with the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, was formally opened to the public on Tuesday, November 1. The opening ceremony was held in the museum building in the rear of the temple to the Queen of Heaven on North Honan Road. The museum will have twelve departments, divided as following: fine arts, food products, agriculture, machinery, textile, manufactures, marine products, drugs, scientific instrument, animal products, metals and mines, and chemical products.

More than 300 persons attended the annual dinner of the China Society of America in New York on the evening of September 20 at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. Owen Roberts, president, assisted by Dr. Ralph Ward, secretary, presided. The principal address of the evening was delivered by, Dr. S. K. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister. Preceding the Minister's address there was a general conference dealing with the policy of the China Society in connection with the coming conference on Limitation of Armaments and Pacific-Far Eastern Problems, participated in by more than a dozen American and Chinese speakers.

Dr. Gilbert Reid was reelected director-in-chief of the International Institute at the first meeting of the incorporators in four years at the institute building, Shanghai, on Saturday, October 29. Dr. Wu Ting-fang was reelected president of the advisory council. Other officers elected were: Chung Mun-yew, Rev. Evan Morgan, Rev. R. A. Parker, Dr. Gilbert Reid, C. Stepharius, Ting I-hsien, M. N. Zankle, trustees; John Gilbert Reid, secretary; Y. C. Tong, treasurer. The work of the institute, according to announcements, will continue to be carried on in Shanghai and Dr. Reid will take up the work of the institution in Peking, where it was located until the time of the Boxer Uprising.

Arthur Curtiss James, of New York City accompanied by Mrs. James and a party of friends, sailed from San Francisco on September 15 in Mr. James' private yacht, *the Aloha* for a cruise through the Far East. They expect to stop at Honolulu and to reach Japan about November 15. They will spend Christmas in Shanghai after which they will visit Hongkong and the Philippines. Mr. James is a partner in the firm of Phelps-Dodge and is prominent in American business life. His father was associated with the late J. J. Hill in the development of railroads and mining interests in various parts of the United States. He is a trustee of Amherest College and of the Beirut Missionary College.

A growth of more than 200 in its membership during the year just past was announced at the annual meeting of the American Club of Shanghai, on October 26. The total membership of the organization now exceeds 800. Dr. W. T. Findley was reelected to the presidency of the club for the second time. Other officers and committees elected were: H. O. Hashagen, vice-president; W. A. Adams, secretary; G. M. Jackson, William Morris, E. V. Reilly, O. G. Steen, E. C. Stocker, F. W. Sutterle, Jr., general committee; J. B. Davies, W. I. Eisler F. F. Fairman, W. J. Gande, C. P. Holcomb, H. S. Honigsberg, Dr. F. B. Hudson, T. P. McAran, F. W. McIntyre, A. T. J. Pike, J. S. Potter, balloting committee.

Quite a sensation was produced in newspaper and diplomatic circles in America in October through the publication of a series of articles in the *New York Herald*, *Washington Post* and other papers, dealing with Japan and the Pacific Problems, by Louis Siebold, formerly chief political writer on the *New York World*. Mr. Siebold suddenly severed his connections with the World and went to Japan, where he collected data for his articles. In view of the imminence of the Conference on Armament, and the high standing of Mr. Siebold as a political writer, the articles were widely read throughout the United States and produced a profound effect upon public opinion. The articles dealt chiefly with Japan's plans in the Pacific with a searching analysis of her military and naval armament in relation to the problems of the Open Door in China and Japan's activities in Siberia.

They SATISFY!

Any Time—any Place—Chesterfields.

Over the coffee cups or on the football field Chesterfields "satisfy" during that moment of relaxation.

They satisfy because Chesterfields are made of a blend of the very finest Turkish tobaccos grown in Turkey, together with selections of the choicest American leaf.

The formula for this blend is the manufacturers secret. It cannot be copied or even closely imitated.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES
—of Turkish and American tobaccos—blended

If your dealer cannot supply you send $2.00 to Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., No. 5 Siking Road, Shanghai, and a carton of 200 Chesterfields will be sent you direct—prepaid.

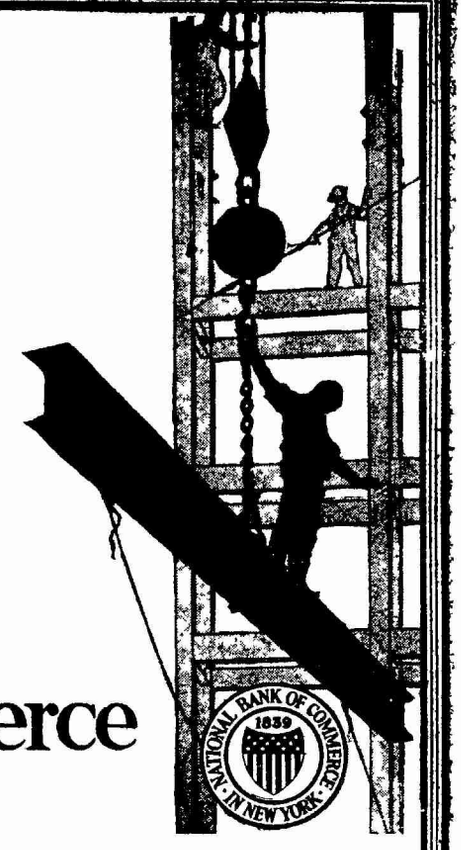
20 for 20 cents — and Vacuum Tins of 50

18-487

Modern Money

BANK credit is the currency of modern business. The basis of credit is the confidence which exists among individuals and between nations. The National Bank of Commerce in New York is an intermediary through which this national and international trust is brought into practical application to commerce and industry.

Through its Foreign Department the Bank offers to banks of the Orient a banking service covering all phases of business with the United States.



National Bank of Commerce in New York

Capital paid up, $25,000,000 Surplus and Undivided Profits over $30,000,000

News from North China

S. Edo, Japanese Vice-Consul, has been transferred to San Francisco. The date of his departure is not yet settled.

The autumn meet of the Tientsin Race Club was held for three days on October 25, 26 and 27. The weather was exceedingly good throughout the occasion.

Major-General Kernan, commander-in-chief of the American forces in the Philippine Islands, is visiting in Peking, accompanied by a number of other officers.

A Presidential Mandate issued on October 25 appointed Sun Pao-chi and Yun Pao-hui as the co-director general and deputy general of the National Famine Relief Bureau.

Mr. Funatsu returned to Tientsin on the morning of October 22 by *s. s. Awaji Maru*. There was a large gathering of the local Japanese at the French Bund to welcome him back.

General Wang Chan-yuan, former High Inspecting Commission of Hunan and Hupei, is now visiting in Mukden and has been appointed as High Military Advisor to General Chang Tso-lin.

During the absence of M. de Freitas, the Portuguese Minister to Peking, who has gone South to straighten out the Macao situation, Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister, becomes doyen of the Diplomatic Corps.

Miss Anna Mary Douglas Gray, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. D. Gray was married to Robert David Coath on the afternoon of October. 26, at the British Legation Chapel. more than 300 guests were present at the ceremony.

Surgeon General H. S. Chuan of the Army Medical Board, Peking, and director of the Army Medical College, has returned from America and Europe after attending the Army Medical Conference at Brussels as China's delegate.

At the meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin held on October 24, F. W. Oatman was elected treasurer of the chamber to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Mr. Haviland. who resigned on account of absence.

A membership campaign for the Y. M. C. A. Tientsin will begin on the October 29, and close on November 19. The aim of the campaign is to raise the membership to 1,500. Thirty teams are being organized consisting of seven members in each term.

On October 30 the funeral of the late Princess Chun, mother of the ex-Emperor will take place. The President of the Republic has appointed his chief aide-de-camp, General Yin Chang, a Manchu, as the official representative to attend the funeral service.

The cold spell Peking and Tientsin are now feeling is due to the great snowfall in regions north of Kalgan. Nearly five inches of snow fell at Changpi and Wanhsien, districts lying further north of Kalgan, even Pataling, on the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, being covered with snow.

The Chinese reply to the Japanese memorandum of October 19, has been drafted. Chinese ministers abroad have been cabled for an expression of their views on the whole subject and whether the reply as at present drafted will be actually delivered to Mr. Obata has not yet been decided.

The Ministry of Navy has formulated a definite plan for making a new survey of the sea-coast of China, for which purpose it has designated two warships, *Lienking* and *Tungchi*, the former to undertake the surveying of territorial waters and the latter to work on the high seas.

R. Sutermister, inspector of the Fiat Motor Car Company, has arrived in Tientsin with Mrs. Sutermeister on an inspection tour of the agencies of this company in the Far East and to study the problem of running regular lines in the interior, as is already successfully done in India, Australia and South America.

Japanese Diet Members visiting China arrived in Tientsin from Tsinan on Monday morning. They spent two days in Tientsin and from these they proceeded to the Capital on the afternoon of October 25. The party was entertained in Tientsin by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at a tiffin.

Plans are being made for the establishment of a fishery company at Tientsin by Sun Tsu-wen, director of the Tientsin Fishery School and Educational Commissioner of Chihli, Yen Hsiu, a noted educationalist, and many other leading residents of Tientsin. The company is going to start with a capital of $500,000.

American Trading Company

HEAD OFFICE: 25 Broad Street, New York

"MOW SUNG YANG HANG"

行 洋 (Established in China 40 years) 生 茂

IMPORTERS—EXPORTERS—ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS

3 Canton Road, Shanghai

General Cable Address:—AMTRACO

CHINA AGENTS

MACHINERY, MINING, ELECTRICAL, GENERAL

Aero Pulverizer Co.—Complete equipment for pulverizing soft coal and firing boilers.
Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Bullock Electric Co.—Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Cement, Rock Crushing Mining and Creosote Wood Preserving Machinery, Power and Pumping Plants, Hydraulic Turbines and Centrifugal Pumps, Electric Generators and Transformers. Flour Mill Engineer in Shanghai.
American Gas Furnace Co.—Furnaces and auxiliary equipment, for Mint and for heat treatment of steel.
Automatic Transportation Co.—Automatic industrial trucks, tractors and engines.
Bagley & Sewall.—Paper Mill Machines & Accessories
Brown Portable Conveying Machinery Co.—Portable Elevators.
Chicago Belting Co.—Leather Belting.
Ingersoll Rand Co.—Rock Drills, Air Compressors, Air-lift Systems of Water Supply, "Calyx" Diamondless Core Drills, Rivetting Hammers, Chippers and other Air Tools, Centrifugal Pumps, Turbo Blowers and Beyer Barometric Condensers.
Erie City Iron Works.—Steam Engines, "Lentz" Poppet Valve Engines, Fire Tube, Vertical and Horizontal Watertube Boilers and Feed Water Heaters.
Jewell Export Filter Co.—Open Type "Rapid" Filtration Plants for Cities and industries requiring Pure Clear Water, Pressure Filters for Industrial purposes and Swimming Pools.
Otis Elevator Co.—Elevators and Lifts.
B. F. Sturtevant Co.—Exhaust and Ventilating Fans, Blowers, Air Washers, Economizers, etc.
Paper Mills.—Complete, Modern Plants and Details of all kinds. Paper Mill Maker and Engineer in Shanghai.
E. D. Jones & Son Co.—Stock preparing Machinery for Paper Mills.
Ramapo Iron Works.—Railway Switches and Frogs, Switch Stands, etc.
Wolverine Motor Works.—Kerosene Marine Motors, 5 H.P. to 200 H.P.
Utica Heater Co.—Heating Equipment.
Fischer Machine Co.—Automatic Weighing Machines for Mints.
Gray Iron Foundry Co.—Cement Mixers.
Manitowoc Engineering Works.—Digesters for chemical pulp for paper stock.
Rudd Manufacturing Co.—Gas water heaters.
Stebbins Engineering & Manufacturing Co.—Engineers for Acids and chemical pulp plants.
Union Iron Works.—Steam Pile Drivers, Pile driving Hammers and Pile Pullers.
Waterbury Farrel Foundry Co.—Rolling Mills, Coining Presses for Mints and other purposes.
C. H. Wheeler Manufacturing Co.—Condensers.
Wilson Welder Co.—Electric Welding Outfits.

BUILDING MATERIALS

Truscon Steel Co.—Reinforcing Steel, Pressed Steel, Metal Lath and Steel Sash, Expanded Metal.
Truscon Laboratories.—Water Proofing Pastes, Masonry Paints, Steel Paints, Industrial Paints, etc.
Certain-teed Products Corp.—Paints, Varnishes, Enamels, Weatherproof Compo Roofing (Swastika Label) Asphalt Felt, Building Paper, etc.
J. G. Wilson Corp.—Rolling Steel Doors.
H. W. Roos Co.—Shores.
P. & C. Corbin Co.—Builders hardware.
General.—Glass, Plumbing Materials, Heating Apparatus, Revolving Doors, Lumber.

SUNDRY LINES

Carborundum Co.—Grinding Wheels, Abrasive Compound.
Diamond State Fibre Co.—Press Board and Insulating Papers.
Robt. H. Ingersoll & Brother.—Watches & Clocks.
D. Moore Co.—Hot Blast Stoves.
Waltham Watch Co.—Watches & Clocks.
Mow Sung Brand.—Specialties.
Nicolas Power Co.—Motion Picture Projectors.
National Milk Sugar Co.—"Marengo" Brand Sugar of Milk.
Palmolive Co.—Palmolive Products.
A. P. Munning & Co.—Polishing Compounds.
Scott & Bowne.—Scott's Emulsion.

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES

Geo. H. Morrill Co.—Printers Ink, Carbon Black.
Printing Presses.—Hand and Power. Everything for the printer and lithographer.
Paper.—"Pagoda" Brand.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Moore Pen Company.—Fountain Pens.
Jos. Dixon Crucible Co.—Pencils, Colored Crayons, Erasing Rubbers, Pen-holders, etc.
Macey & Company.—Steel Office Furniture.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

H. K. Mulford Company.—Biologicals and Pharmaceuticals.
Davis and Geck.—Surgical Ligatures and Sutures.
American Sterilizer Co.—Sterilizers and Disinfectors.
Gillette Manufacturing Co.—Metal Water Bottles, Fountain Syringes.
Hospital Supplies.—Glassware and Sundries, Cellu-Cotton, Bandages, Gauze etc.

AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HANKOW—PEKING—TIENTSIN—SHANGHAI—TSINANFU—TSINGTAO

18-489

INTERNATIONAL BANKING, SHIPPING, TRAVEL AND FOREIGN TRADE

AMERICAN EXPRESS SYSTEM

A COMBINED SERVICE OF

BANKING — SHIPPING — TRAVEL — TRADE

Through the branches listed below, the offices in the United States and Canada and over 10,000 banking and shipping correspondents throughout the world, there is available a complete organization for the efficient handling of your international business.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Offices in Europe, Africa and South America

Antwerp
Athens
Barcelona
Basle
Berlin
Bordeaux
Bremen
Brussels
Buenos Aires
Cairo
Coblenz
Constantinople
Copenhagen
Christiania
Edinburgh
Genoa
Glasgow
Gothenburgh
Hamburg
Havre
Liverpool
London
Lucerne
Manila
Marseilles
Montevideo
Naples
Nice
Ostend
Paris
Rio de Janeiro
Rome
Rotterdam
Southampton
Stockholm
Valparaiso
Warsaw
Zurich

Offices in the Far East

SHANGHAI—8 KIUKIANG ROAD

YOKOHAMA—73 Settlement
KOBE—31B Akashi-Machi
MANILA—36 Escolta

AMERICAN EXPRESS

HONGKONG—11 Queens Road Central
TIENTSIN—27 Victoria Road
CALCUTTA—C-6 Clive Buildings

CHUNG MEI TRADING CORPORATION

New York — 2 Hongkong Road — London
Cable—Chungmei — Shanghai — *Phone—C. 2570*

Importers and Exporters
Manufacturers' Representatives
Specializing in
EXPORT
Metals & Ores
Hairnets & Bristles
Egg products
Oils & Fats
Silk & Pongee
Flour, Camphor, Nuts
Etc. Etc. Etc.
IMPORT
Machinery
Iron and Steel
Hardware & Ship Chandlery
Paper & Inks
Dyes & Chemicals
Etc. Etc. Etc.

The special performances given at the Grand Theatre lately by the leading actors of North China for the famine relief work of a certain province proved satisfactory, but unfortunately out of the $5,900 obtained through the tickets and special contributions, $5,730 was spent under the name of running expenses during the three days.

The funeral service for the late P. E. Dailey, assistant manager of the Standard Oil Company in Tientsin, was held on the afternoon of October 21, at the St. Louis Church Tientsin. The service was attended by a large number of friends and the chief mourners were the widow and her parents for whom the deepest sympathy is felt.

The proposal of Tuchun Tien Chung-yu to reduce the number of delegates from Shantung to Washington to three instead of five as decided upon by the Provincial Assembly, has been overruled, and five persons will be actually detailed to America. A sum of $30,000 has been released by the Bureau of Provincial Finance for their expenses.

It is ascertained that there is no truth in the report about the conclusion of the wine and tobacco loan between America and China, as was handed around freely some time ago. Should the authorities sign the agreement in the face of the strong opposition of the native bankers' group, they would forfeit financial assistance from the group forever.

Chuan Shao-wu, brother of Surgeon-General Chuan Shao-ching, was married on October 25 to Miss Tao Chi, a prominent member of the Shanghai Y. W. C. A., and a niece of the former Viceroy Tuan Fang. The ceremony was held in the main hall at Na Tungs Garden. An unusual large number of guests, foreign and Chinese, were present.

Twenty-six public organizations of Tientsin under the leadership of the Students' Association, have sent a joint eulogy to the relatives of the late Senator Knox, through the American Legation in Peking. The eulogy is in Chinese and will be translated into English by the Chinese Students' Union in Washington for presentation to Knox family.

Dr. J. A. L. Waddell, Mrs. Waddell, Mrs. Dolan and T. Meloy, have returned to the Capital from a trip to the Yangtzu cities and Shanghai. Dr. Waddell went partly to get a rest after his work with the Yellow River Bridge Commission and partly to study and report on the possibilities of bridging the Yangtze and the Yellow River at various places.

The annual meeting of the Peking chapter of the American Red Cross was held at the American Legation on October 26. Mrs. Karmony, Mrs. Dwight W. Edwards, Mrs. Lucius Porter, Mrs. Andrew H. Woods, Dr. Robert Coltman, Carrington Goodrich and Major Seth-Williams were elected to compose the executive committee for the year 1921-22.

The *Peking Ching Pao* declares in an editorial that not only is it necessary that China should refute the second Japanese memorandum from a legal and practical standpoint, but she should make public the talk of Dr. W. W. Yen with Mr. Obata so that the statement by Japan that Japan had made

Oregon Pine—

The Standard of the West

SUPERIORITY of service after years of usage has made Oregon Pine the standard of the West. The recognition of this superiority is rapidly bringing the use of more of the timber in the Far East. Robert Dollar Company Oregon Pine is of the highest grade, coming from our own forests, through our own mills, on our own vessels to China. We can supply all sizes and grades required for all kinds of building and construction work.

We Specialize in Bridge Timbers and Railway Sleepers.

RETAIL LUMBER YARDS IN HANKOW AND TIENTSIN.

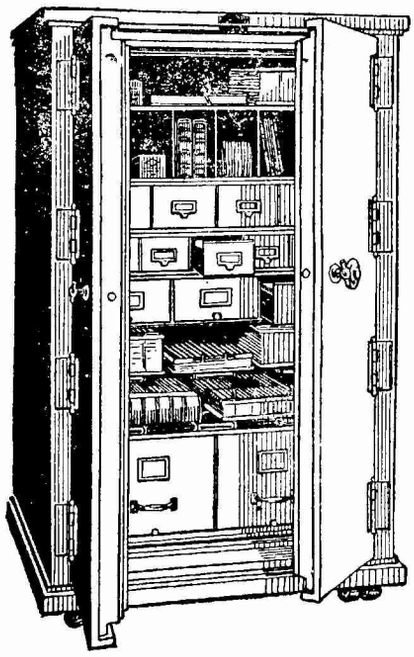
THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

No. 4 THE BUND, SHANGHAI

BRANCH OFFICES

HANKOW—PEKING—TIENTSIN—ICHANG—CHUNGKING—KOBE—HONGKONG—MANILA—SINGAPORE

18-491



THE SAFE-CABINET

Safeguard your records from destruction by fire

BUSINESS records are the life blood of any enterprise. They must be safeguarded at any cost.

THE SAFE-CABINET is built to protect records. It is a safe and a filing cabinet combined. In it you keep all business records, in easily available files, so that they are constantly at your instant command, and they are protected against danger at all times.

Laboratory tests, confirmed by many actual fire tests, have proved the ability of THE SAFE-CABINET to withstand destructive blazes, with the structural strength to stand heavy pressures under collapsed buildings. Yet THE SAFE-CABINET is comparatively light in weight. It is equipped with all modern, improved filing devices. It bears the class "A" and "B" label of the Underwriters' Laboratories.

There is a SAFE-CABINET built to suit your requirements, equipped with every kind of filing device required. ∴ ∵ ∴

THE KOSTER COMPANY

12 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI
GENERAL AGENTS FOR CHINA

The Safe-Cabinet *"THE WORLD'S SAFEST SAFE"*

EISLER, REEVES & MURPHY

formerly

EISLER and REEVES

1A Jinkee Road SHANGHAI | *Cable Address* "RECORD" | Telephone C.—1886

MARINE, ENGINE & CARGO SURVEYORS

REGISTERED
IN
U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL

SHANGHAI, CHINA

Surveys made and certificates issued as to grade, packing, quality and condition on export cargoes.

W. I. EISLER,

Agent and Surveyor,

AMERICAN BUREAU OF SHIPPING
(American Lloyds)

intimations of desire to open direct negotiations with Japan might be absolutely refuted and lose ground.

The financial campaign of the Peking Y. W. C. A. is now entering upon its last week. There is a general feeling of good-will toward this drive in the community and it is confidently expected that the full sum of $34,000 will be secured. One thousand dollars have been contributed by President Hsu, $500 by Premier Chin, $400 by Minister Chang Chi-tan and $200 each by Pan Fu and Dr. W. W. Yen.

The higher authorities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs discussed the contents of the Japanese memorandum of Oct. 19 to China about Shantung', with Chow Tze-chi, Wang Ta-hsieh, Yeh Kung-cho and Hsiung Hsi-lin, advisors to the Pacific Conference Affairs Commission, on the afternoon of October 21. The latest addition to the list of high advisors to this commission are: Tsai Yuan-pei and Tsao Ju-lin.

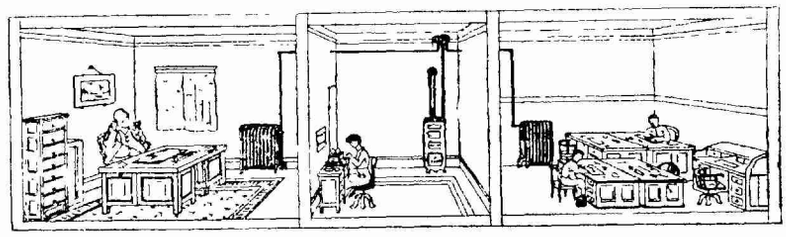
It is officially stated that China's delegation to the Washington Conference will have no chief delegate. Even should Dr. W.W. Yen go to attend the conference personally, he will represent China as an ordinary delegate and not as chief delegate. But in his capacity of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Yen will be the ranking member of the delegation and is therefore likely to be regarded as its responsible head.

Some sensation was caused to the American Community in Tientsin when it was known on October 25 that Captain J. Marsh had shot himself at 11 o'clock that morning. It appears that Captain Marsh had found himself unable to leave for the States on account of his financial position and this is said to have caused him not a little amount of worry. For Mrs. Marsh, who has just arrived, much sympathy is undoubtedly being felt.

A large gathering was at the Chienmen Station on the morning of October 21 to bid farewell to M. de Freitas, Portuguese Minister, and Madame Freitas, who left Peking for Macao. All members of the Diplomatic Corps were present in the gathering, most of them accompanied by

OFFICE COMFORT

With Hot Water Heat



Many offices that are now being heated with four or five stoves can be uniformly warmed by a single-fire

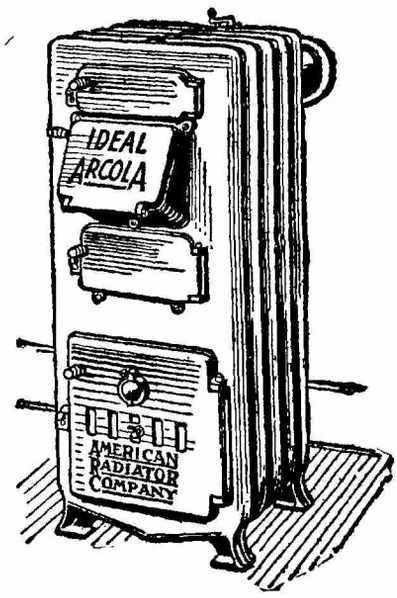
ARCOLA

The Radiator—Boiler

It acts as a stove for the room in which it is placed and circulates the surplus hot water through pipes into adjoining rooms.

No cellar required: running water not necessary. All it needs is a chimney connection.

Arcola heating outfits are made in sections adjustable to any number of rooms.



Illustrated Booklet
Sent on Request.

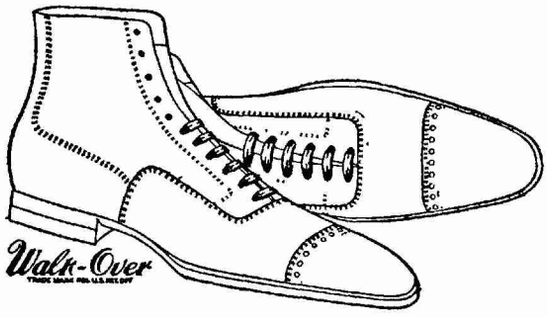
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4 Yuen MingYuen Road Telephone Central 778

SHANGHAI

H 4

Walk-Over Shoes.



For the Man of Fashion

Tailored smartness, exclusive Walk-Over patterning in leather worthy of the exquisite custom work in this shoe.

Fine Russia Calfskin.

Walk-Over Shoe Store

24 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Phoenix and Interwoven **Silk Socks**

UNIVERSAL WINDING MACHINES

THE ONLY COMPLETE WINDING SYSTEM

MACHINES FOR WINDING

Filling for Looms, Cones for Knitting, Tubes for Twisting, Warps, Braiders, Thread, Binder Twine, Rope and Electrical Coils

PARIS. MANCHESTER.
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.
TOKIO. OSAKA

Cable Address

LEESON BOSTON

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

BOSTON, U.S.A.

their wives. Mr. Freitas expects to be away for two months Brandao Paes is looking after Portuguese interests during the Minister's absence at the Legation.

The government aeronautic bureau will either be amalgamated with the Ministry of Communications or be entirely abolished, chiefly because of lack of running funds and secondly because of the fact that China at the present time has practically no need of an air service either commercially or otherwise. Chin Kuo-yung, councillor of the bureau, a well known Chinese aviator, has been appointed Chinese representative to the International Aeronautical Conference and is leaving for his new post soon.

The presence in Peking of a large number of the newly elected Members of Parliament has worried the Peking government to no small extent. The new solons are daily pressing the President to open the new Parliament. Premier Chin has told them to wait and said that he had been and was still urging those provinces and special administrative areas, which have not yet sent in their shares, to lose no time to have the election carried out and finished before April 8, 1922, which date it is intended by the Peking government to open the Third Parliament regardless of the attitude of Kwangtung and other southwestern provinces.

On October 10, National Anniversary, a pageant was given by the officials and soldiers of the 11th Division under the command of General Feng Yu-hsiang, Tuchun of Shensi, at its headquarters in the western suburb, of Sianfu. All the progressives and conservatives were invited by General Feng to attend and it was the intention of the Christian General to show how the provincial authorities and the soldiers together with the people might jointly enjoy a long rest and internal peace in the province. The plays given advocate the educational, industrial and social developments, besides deploring the darkness and immorality of the existing society.

President Hsu called an important conference in his palace on October 25 to discuss measures to be taken in defence of Peking government against Dr. Sun Yat-sen's north expedition. Many high military officials were present including the Premier. The result of the conference was that instructions were sent out to the Tuchuns of Kiangsi and Fukien to increase the defence troops along their borders and to be ready to resist any attack by the Southern soldiers. It was also decided that General Wu Pei-fu should be asked to conclude peace negotiations with Hunan and Szechuan as soon as possible and then concentrate the Chihli forces in Hunan and Hupei. A Presidential Mandate will likely be issued denouncing Sun Yat-sen, the Southern "President", and enumerating his crimes in disturbing the peace of the country.

The International Bar Association held its first annual conference on the Central Park on the morning of October 23. On the evening of the same day, the Chinese Bar Association gave a dinner in honor of the International Bar Association at the Temple of the Altar of Harvest inside the Park. In the morning of October 24, the guests were entertained at a garden party at the Zoological Garden. At noon the Minister of Justice gave a luncheon in their honor. In the afternoon the visitors were shown Peking's first modern prison and the law courts of the city. The Premier entertained them at dinner in the evening. The program of October 25 included a number of addresses at the Judicial School, a luncheon given by the Chief Justice, a reception by the President of China and, in the evening, a dinner given by the Bankers' Association. On October 26, the last day of the four-day session, the members spent the morning visiting the Summer Palace as guests of the chairman of the association and in the evening they were the guests at dinner of the Japanese delegation.

The official translation in full of the Japanese Memorandum of October 19 to China regarding the Shantung question was given to the public on October 23. The translation of the same made public on October 20 was in a summarized form and subject to amendment or correction. China's reply, which has been drafted as mentioned somewhere in this correspondence, is said to contain three distinctive parts. The first part deals with the question of a confidential agreement between the two countries in regard to the settlement of the Shantung question. In this connection, the Chinese government states that it is unable to recognize the eight principles communicated by Mr. Yu of the Lichun Corporation to the Japanese government as an important document in the negotiations, as this Mr. Yu was not an authorized representative of the Peking government. The second part is devoted to explain the fact that as China was

KOFA

COLGATE SALE

KOFA

COLGATE'S ECLAT SOAP	1 Box 75 cts.	2 Boxes 1.20	3 Boxes 1.50
COLGATE'S EXTRACT Vials No. 3	1 Vial 50 cts.	2 Vials 80 cts.	3 Vials 1.00
COLGATE'S EXTRACT No. 50	1 Bottle 1.75	2 Bottles 2.90	3 Bottles 3.50

All Colgate Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Soaps, Hair Preparations and Face Powders to our Customers at above rates.

YOU'RE SAVING 33 1/3 PERCENT

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

MAKE USE OF IT

This Sale is ONLY for the period of November 7th and 13th Inclusive. No Tooth Preparations, Face Creams, or Toilet Powders will be Included

KOFA

KOFA

AMERICAN DRUG CO.

40-42 NANKING ROAD TELEPHONE: C—79-80

A Cigar That You Can Smoke With Pleasure and Tender to Your Friends With Pride

Made in a Variety of Shapes and Sizes to Satisfy the Most Critical Smoker

ALHAMBRA

CIGAR & CIGARETTE MFG. CO.

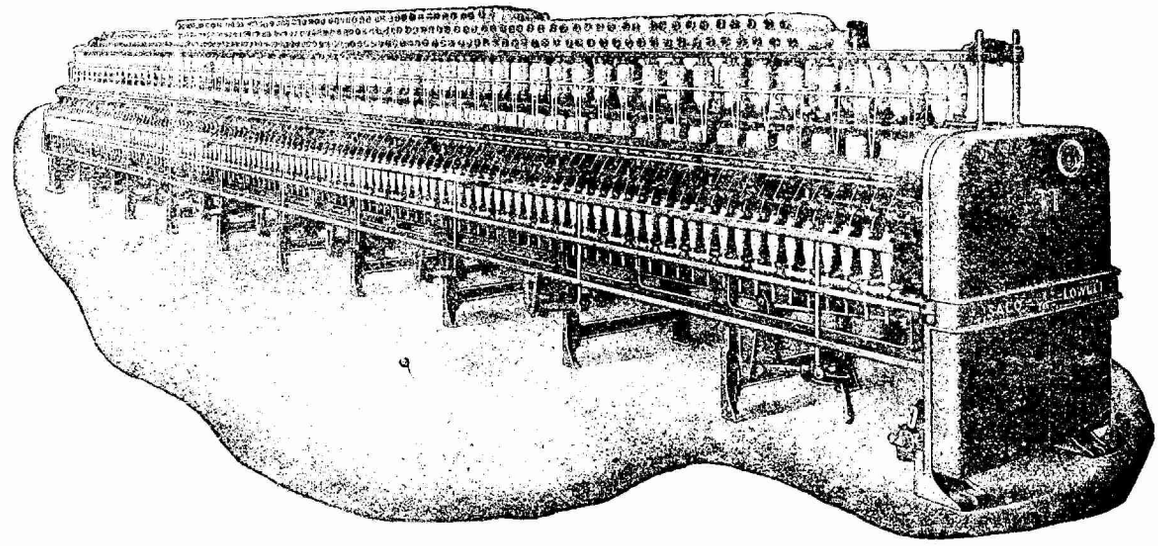
MANILA—PHILIPPINES

Cable Address: ALHAMBRA, MANILA

Codes used: W. U. C. 5-Letter Edition
A.B.C. 5th Edition
Western Union
Bentley's
Excelsior
Lieber's
A-1

18-495

COTTON MILL MACHINERY



Spinning Machine
manufactured by
Saco-Lowell Shops

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
Agents in China

GRAND HOTEL KALEE

Cable Address "Kalee," Shanghai

130 Rooms, each with private bath.
Best Cuisine in Shanghai.
Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.
When in Shanghai Stop at the

GRAND HOTEL KALEE

Centrally located at Kiangse and Kinkiang Roads
SHANGHAI
A. MILDNER, *Manager.*

ATHLETIC
and
SPORTING GOODS

Your every wish in EQUIPMENT for keeping fit and enjoying your favorite sports may be gratified by sending your orders to

Squires Bingham Company
THE STORE OF QUALITY
SHANGHAI

an ally in the War, Japan had no more right to advance a claim to Tsingtao than had the United States to lay claim to territory in France or Belgium which American troops had recaptured from the Germans. The third part is devoted to a reaffirmation of the Chinese statements in the first reply to Japan to the effect that Japanese proposals fall far short of those expected by the Chinese people.

Peking, October 26, 1921.

News from Central China

A correspondent at Yunnanfu reports that General Koo ping-cheng, Commander-in-Chief of Yunnan province, has recently purchased a large number of automobiles from a French company. These automobiles were formerly used for military service in France during the World War.

Wu Pei-fu is now visiting Yochow, and is having conferences with his subordinates on his plans of safeguarding the Central Yangtze provinces. His return to Hankow is expected by the end of this month. Wu is reported to be centering his forces in the Yochow region between Hunan and Hupeh.

The Chamber of Commerce of Hankow and the various trade guilds adopted a resolution at a general meeting at the chamber building that an appeal should be made to Wu Pei-fu urging him to recall the 60,000 Northern troops from this center to the northern provinces, as their presence increases the burdens of the people.

While Wu Pei-fu and the Szechuen commanders have been in negotiations for peace terms, it is reliably reported in Hankow that Wu Pei-fu's peace overtures have mostly been rejected by the Szechuenese. General Sun Chuan-fang, formerly of Wang Chan-yuan, is now taking charge of Ichang in the absence of General Wu Pei-fu.

"THE BEAUTY CIGARETTES"

EVERY CONNOISSEUR PRIZES

AN IDEAL SMOKE

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU!

NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO.

THE KIANGNAN DOCK & ENGINEERING WORKS

SHIPBUILDERS—BOILERMAKERS—DOCKOWNERS

SHANGHAI

RIVER Frontage of Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works, Showing S/S "Mandarin," First of Four U. S. Shipping Board 10,000 Ton (D. W.) Steamer Being Fitted Out in Front of Machine Shop and the Other Three on Stocks in Extreme Left—Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works Afford Immense Facilities to Repairs to and Docking of Vessels.

Cable Address: SINODOCK

Telephone: C—1676 C—1678

18-497

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Peking-Hankow Line

Chinese Government Railways

PASSING through China's most magnificient scenic regions, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of eastern Hupei province, the PEKING-HANKOW LINE—the most important of China's rail routes—enables tourists and travelers to obtain a glimpse of Old China.

The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1 2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintin ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14 13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6 43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4 45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1 03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

18-498

The construction of the Hankow-Ichang section of the Szechuen-Hanow Railway is likely to be delayed for a considerable time to come, although some preliminary surveys and plans have been worked out. The Ministry of Communications is short of funds and therefore even the wages of railway coolies have been left in arrears for a few months.

A British subject by the name Crawshaw was fined $100 for having smuggled firearms by H Goffe, British Consul-General at Hankow, sitting in the British Consular Court. Prior to the departure of steamer *Hungfok* for Ichang, Crawshaw was found by Customs examiners to be in illegal possession of 11 automatic revolvers and 959 rounds of ammunitions.

The political situation in Hunan province is again on the verge of a new crisis. The enemies of the present governor, Chao Heng-ti, who are acting in harmony with Dr. Sun Yat-sen of Canton, are again agitating for Chao's downfall. They are trying to uproot the Northern military influence in Hunan, now represented by Wu Pei-fu and his protege, Chao Heng-ti.

The strike of railway coolies of the Wuchang-Changsha railway has been peacefully settled, and coolies have resumed their work. Arrangements are provided to increase the daily wages of working men, according to their number of years of service on the line. Liu Kwang-yu is now visiting Wuchang as a representative of the Ministry of Communications to compile a report for the Ministry.

The Chinese steamers flying French flags on the Yangtze Gorges which were found smuggling opium or firearms to Szechuen were fined by the Commissioner of Customs stationed at Ichang for doing contraband business, under foreign flags. The Chinese-French shipping companies at Ichang and Chungking are also urged to advance a deposit to the Customs authorities as a guarantee for good conduct of their steamers for one year.

Claims for goods stored in the Hankow godowns of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, that were totally destroyed during the 1911 revolution, were brought in the Hankow District Court of Justice by the Hankow Merchants Indemnities Appeal Association. Of the alleged total damages of Tls. 1,210,000, a sum of Tls. 360,000 has already been paid, and the balance is now lodged against the company. The claim is the largest ever brought before the local court.

Chang Shao-tseng, the author of the Lushan convention proposal, left Hankow for Yochow last night to have consultation with Wu Pei-fu on the problem of holding a national convention. Telegrams have been sent to Shanghai by the Provincial Assembly of Wuchang, who urged the delegates attending the National Chambers of Commerce Conference and that of the educational bodies at Shanghai not to complicate the situation in China by proposing another national convention at Shanghai.

The monthly installment of $400,000 as arranged by the Ministry of Communications from the monthly revenues of the four government trunk lines for the construction of the Changsha-Hengchow section on the Canton-Hankow Railway, has not been forthcoming, as all of the four trunk lines are complaining of bad times. It is reported that at a meeting of directors of the four lines at Peking, it was arranged that the monthly installment should be postponed until after six months.

The market for wood oil in Hankow is again firmer for spot cargo. Conditions in all other export produce remain practically unchanged, although tallow has become lifeless and cotton is easier than last week. Considerable business has been done in stock goods in piece goods market, which is now steady. The market for cotton yarn is declining with the prices falling steadily. Of all the products, American exporters are taking interests in wood oil and antimony regulus. Fairly large shipments of sesamum seeds went to Italy.

The British gunboat, *Widgeon*, while proceeding up river through the Yangtze Gorges, was heavily fired on near Wushan by the Szechuen troops. The vessel was hit by Szechuen soldiers fourteen times, and one of the petty-officers was wounded. The firing was stopped by the sailors returning fire on the troops guarding the banks. The foreign steamers, *Loongmow* and *Robert Dollar 11*, of Mackenzie and Co. and Robert Dollar Company respectively, returned to Ichang from Chungking on October 27, reporting that British and

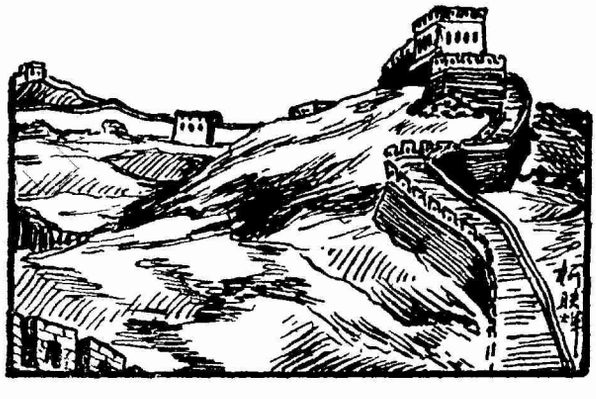
American vessels are being boycotted by the Szechuenese, who have also blackmailed the boats.

Dr. J. L. Stuart, president of Peking University, representing the party of the educational commission appointed by mission boards of America and Britain and now visiting China, announced before Chinese missionaries and educators of Hankow this week the plan they are presently considering for more effective mission educational work in China. The plan embodies a system of amalgamation whereby the existing sixteen mission universities and colleges in China will be reorganized into five union universities to be located at five principal centers scattered over North, South, East, West and Central China. The plan was heartily endorsed by all present, and the concensus of Chinese opinion regards the realization of this plan as a great hope for China.

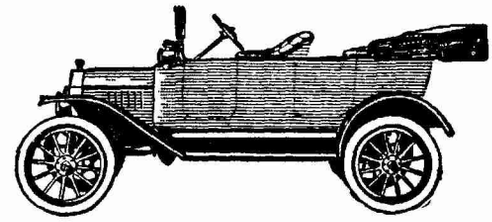
A telegram was received from Chunking at Hankow by L. C. Gillespie and Sons, the largest American trading company in Hankow and also the largest exporter of wood oil from Hankow to America, stating that a junk of the comany is detained at the likin station of Kweichowfu, Szechuen, by soldiers who are reported to have received orders from Liu Hsiang to confiscate the consignment of oil. The Szechuenese are holding up many foreign vessels above Ichang at the point of bayonet. Their anti-foreign attitude is due to the misunderstanding that foreign boats helped Wu Pei-fu in his recent campaign against Szechuen. But it is observed by foreigners that the Szechuen authorities are boycotting foreign shipping and commerce, as they think that the growth of foreign commerce on the upper Yangtze river will introduce the Maritime Customs system for collecting revenues in Szechuen, thereby shifting a large portion of the provincial revenues of that province to the Peking government.

The editor of the Japanese newspaper in Hankow, *Hukwang Hun Pao*, discusses in its issue of October 28 "The Naval Movements of America and Britain on the Pacific." The editor first observes the attempt of America to center her naval forces on the Pacific and the plans of Great Britain to expand her Far Eastern fleet. Then he points out the sinister purpose of America and Britain to isolate the position of Japan, thus endangering the relations between China and Japan, as well as those between Russia and Japan. He next suggests that in view of the existing racial discrimination of the white peoples, China and Japan should be united and get together to face the coming "White Peril," otherwise both China and Japan will be subjected to the excessive pressure of foreign powers. America is also criticized by the Japanese paper as attempting to usher in international control in China and Russia. The editor concludes that of the many outstanding questions between China and Japan, such as the Shantung question, are causing more misunderstanding and proposes that by making mutual compromises both countries should come and talk together so as to eliminate chances for foreign intrigues in Far Eastern politics.

Hankow, October 29, 192.



Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR
New Price
Standard 5 Passenger Touring
Tls. 1095
Electric starter is extra Tls. 150
HUDFORD MOTORS
601-603 THIBET ROAD
Phone: C—3804. SHANGHAI



The Ault & Wiborg China Co.
37 Canton Road
SHANGHAI
Factories & Headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.
Established 1878
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing & Lithographic Inks
Dry Colors
Aniline Dyes
Enamels, Paints & Varnishes
Typewriter Ribbons & Carbon Papers
Writing Fluids
DEALERS IN
Printing & Lithographic Machinery of every description
Papers of all kinds.
Headquarters in China for supplying every need of Lithographic or Printing shops
Foreign experts in all above lines will give you advice at anytime without obligation on your part.
Branch houses carrying stocks at Canton, Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin and Manila.
18-499

PARK-UNION
FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION
CAPITAL G. $4,000,000
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
G. $621,000
HEAD OFFICE: 56 WALL ST.,
NEW YORK

BRANCHES

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA
CANADA—400 BRANCHES OF THE
UNION BANK OF CANADA

SHANGHAI BRANCH

1 Kiukiang Road *Tel. C.—Nos. 5874 & 5875*

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS

Accepted in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U. S. Dollars, Candian Dollars, Sterling, Interest Rates on Application.

Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business Transacted.

F. V. REILLY,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce
中華懋業銀行

Established by American and Chinese capitalists under special charter of the Government of China, April 12, 1919.

Authorized Capital U. S. $10,000,000
Paid-up Capital U. S. $ 5,000,000

Head Office: PEKING
Branches:
Hankow, Harbin, Manila,
Peking, Shanghai, Shihkiachwang,
Tientsin, Tsinan.

Correspondents throughout the world, including the interior of China.

The Bank receives deposits; grants loans; issues drafts and makes telegraphic transfers; buys and sells foreign exchange; issues commercial and circular letters of credit; collects bills, checks and other documents; and does other general banking business.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 11A Nanking Road
Telephone Nos. Central 5841, 5842 & 5843.
E. KANN, *Manager*
SOOYII K. SHEN, *Assistant Manager*
LOUIS SHEN, *Assistant Manager*

18-500

Week's News Summary

CHINA

October 27. Anglo-Japanese Alliance has outlived its usefulness, Lord Northcliffe declares in Hangkong interview.—Szechuenese boycott foreign shipping on the Upper Yangtze.

October 28. Japan proposes to maintain postal and telegraph services in China regardless of other nations, and wants Chinese Eastern Railway to become joint Japanese-American enterprise, Chinese Minister to Tokio tells government.

October 29. Lord Northcliffe says he considers investigation of claims of Southern government important for world Powers, in Canton interview.

October 30. China's greatest financial panic impending with government bankrupt and unable to meet obligations, Peking dispatch says.——Wu Pei-fu advises continuance of campaign against Szechuenese.

November 1. China makes public Shantung plea sent League of Nations last year.——Szechuenese continue to hinder foreign shipping at Chungking.

November 2. Belgian firm given Yellow River bridge contract despite opposition.

JAPAN

October 27. Death of Marquis Okuma, who is suffering from acute kidney trouble, believed to be near, Tokio dispatch says.

October 31. Head of Japanese delegation to Siberian parley at Dairen declares nation has no ulterior motives with regard to that territory.

November 1. Lord Northcliffe asks opportunity to look over Japan unhampered by official entertainments.

GENERAL

October 27. Karl of Hungary interned after unsuccessful attempt to regain throne.——Disarmament Conference postponed to November 12 as U. S. will honor "unknown soldier" on Armistice Day.

October 28. M. Tardieu tells French Chamber there will be no disarmament conference if Pacific questions are not settled equitably.——Harding advises negroes in U. S. to keep race pure and advance through education, in speech at Birmingham.——Paris dispatch says 50,000,000 persons face starvation in Russia's famine area.

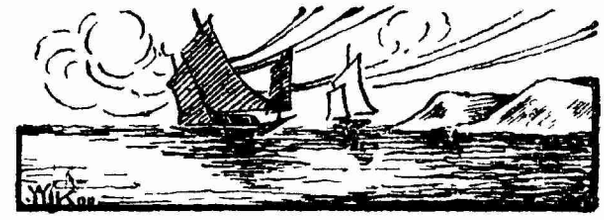
October 29. U. S. railway workers strike called off by heads of unions.——All nations desire to maintain peace, Secretary of State Hughes declares.——London report says betting is 19 to 1 that there will be war between U. S. and Japan by January 1, 1923.

October 30. Ex-emperor Karl refuses to abdicate Hungarian throne.

October 31. American government holds that it cannot deal with Canton until arrangements are made with Peking——Poor in Vladivostok reported to be on verge of starvation

November 1. Franco-Turkish agreement ratified giving France a part of Bagdad railway and certain concessions on natural resources.——Riga report says Soviet government has agreed to recognize Empire debts on condition of peace and recognition.——London dispatch says all America is praying for success of conferences.——*London Times* declares Japan's delegation to conference both helpful and friendly.

November 2. War in the Balkans again possible with Czecho-Slovaks issuing ultimatum to Hungary.——Second Polish invasion of Russia begins with Russians holding out bitterly.——America does not fear but detests war, Ambassador Harvey tells London audience.



Edited by Verne Dyson

Boycott and race hatred are discouraging handicaps for a commercial trader in a foreign land. It is enough to have to deal with a strange language, another kind of civilization and entirely new business methods.

It is quite logical that China's commercial Open Door should be opened the widest to the foreign nation which furnished the hinges. The traditional friendship between American and China is proving to be an opportunity and impetus to the trade of the United States in the Orient. The durability of this unwritten alliance has been established since the bond has stood the test in the post-war period of readjustment, a time when there has been a prolific breeding of national and race hatreds.

The world has learned that an American insists on a "square deal." This is exactly what he gets in China. This, however, is not saying that the American will not need all his business training and this native wits to cope with shrewd Chines traders. This is the point. All foreign traders in China have the business skill and subtleties of the native merchants to deal with. Fortunately these are all the difficulties with which an American business man is faced. The traders from some other nations are meeting with boycott, hatred or distrust. Just now the press in China, both native and foreign, is referring to America's golden opportunity in China-golden if proper judgement is used-as in the recent issue of a Peking foreign daily:

"Americans, on the contrary, are possessed of a traditional right and opportunity to do business in China. Their object is not simply to promote their material welfare, but, apart from enhancing their own interests, to highly benefit China by teaching the Chinese many valuable lessons and guiding them on the way to progress in industrial and social development. Such is the principle of American enterprise in China."

Shanghai

Concrete Ships—The Establishments Brossard Mopin, a French firm of architects and engineers, which recently opened an office in Shanghai under the management of E. W. Blackmond, is specializing in the construction of concrete ships.

Represents Canada—A large group of Canadian manufacturers are represented by D. B. Sparks, commissioner general of trade from Canada. His extensive stock of samples is on display in his headquarters in the Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Shanghai. After a stay of about two months in Shanghai he will make a tour of the other important trade centers in the Orient.

Prepared Milk—The foreigners' suspicion of the products of native Chinese dairies in giving rise to an important trade in prepared and canned milk products The scarcity of the real article in many districts in China also is creating a market among the natives for "condensed milk." The latter is offered both in the form of liquid and in powder. The American Milk Products Co., which has a branch in Shanghai under the management of M. L. Coleman is preparing for an organized business campaign. The company will give widespread publicity to its products, beginning early in 1922.

Drug Store Salesmanship—R. G. H. Cole, manager of the local office of James Hamilton, Ltd., is devoting some, special attention to promoting scientific salesmanship among his Chinese clients. The purpose of Mr. Coleman's suggestions is to show druggists how to increase their general sales. Certain Chinese chemists and druggists who have been following the Cole plan announce increases in their monthly profits as a result of the application of salesmanship methods.

Manufacturing Chemicals—The International Dispensary has purchased a plant in Shanghai which formerly was used by a German firm to manufacture soap. The manufacture of soap will be continued to some extent, but the building and equipment will be used principally to make a new line of drugs and chemicals. The wholesale department of the firm is known as the China Occidental Company and it is managed by P. K. Sung, who was foreign trained in his profession.

Entering the China Trade—The Braun-Knecht-Heiman Co., San Francisco, manufactures of industrial chemicals and chemical apparati, have sent agents to China to establish

MODERN TENDENCIES IN EDUCATION

Books of interest to those outside the teaching profession. They give the busy man and woman an intelligent appreciation of the important changes in process in the schools.

Nearing: THE NEW EDUCATION. A general introduction to the new schools in the making.....$3.15

Marot: CREATIVE IMPULSE IN INDUSTRY. The WHY of the worker's lack of interest in his job. Description of Industrial Education that gives meaning to the task $3.75

Dewey: SCHOOL AND SOCIETY. A plea for a school that prepares for life.....$3.15

Miller: EDUCATION FOR THE NEEDS OF LIFE. General theoretical summary of the type of schooling based on the needs of the individual as seen in the light of the social sciences $4.50

BOOKS BY PAUL MONROE

A Brief Course in the History of Education. ..$4.50
A Source Book of the History of Education. $7.50
A Syllabus in the History of Education.....$2.50

Edward Evans & Sons Ltd.

30 N. Szechuen Road **Shanghai**

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: 9 Ningpo Road

Capital .....$ 2,500,000.00
Reserve .....$ 380,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National and International.

Branches and Agencies throughout China.

CORRESPONDENTS:

New York	London	Yokohama
Chicago	Paris	Tokyo
Seattle	Berlin	Osaka
San Francisco	Amsterdam	Manila
Marsailles	Singapore	

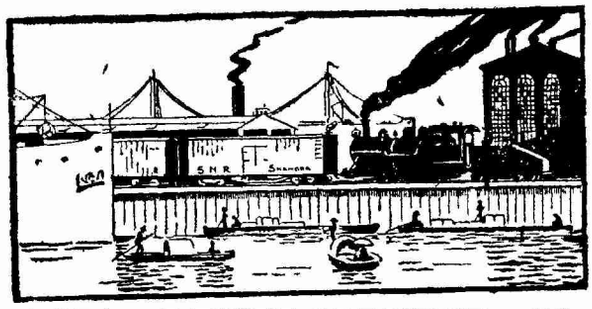
Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

TELEPHONES:

Central 4522, 4523 & 4524, General Office
Central 4532, Foreign Dept. Manager's Office
Central 3251, General Manager's Office

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

18-501



ASIA DEVELOPMENT CO.

亞洲建業公司

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

SHANGHAI, CHINA
24B Kiangse Road
Tel: Central 6316

Representatives

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY
Engineers and Contractors
New York, U. S. A.

CONSTRUCTORS OF—
Railways, Port Developments, Electric Railways, Tramlines, Buildings, Industrial Plants, Power Plants, Waterworks, Bridges, Foundations and general developments of all kinds.

China-Philippines Trade

中興銀行

The policy of rapid extension of its oriental trade, upon which America has so auspiciously and vigorously entered, will undoubtedly stimulate Chinese trade with the Philippine Islands; the nearby American outpost.

If you are interested in this market, the facilities of this modern commercial institution are tendered with confidence that you will find the service highly satisfactory.

Trade inquiries welcome

China Banking Corporation

Capital
Authorized, P.10,000,000
Subscribed, 6,000,000
Fully paid, 4,600,000

Manila, P. I.

Dee C. Chuan, President
Albino Sy Cip, V. Pres.
J. W. McFerran, Manager
Merwin Webster, Cashier and Sec'y.

18-502

trade connections One of the representatives was in Shanghai recently after a business tour which covered the principal trade centers. He sailed for California with some orders and a report, recommending permanent trade alliances in China.

China

Native Drugs and Chemicals—Indications are that China has great opportunities in her trade in drugs, chemicals and drug store supplies. Recent commercial reports give this summary of the principal substances:

Exports	Quantity	Value in H.K. Tls.
Camphor	29,997 piculs	2,840,043
White alumn	14,625 „	326,790
Arsenic	816 „	9,149
Potash	8,957 „	64,519
Musk	24,447 „	557,079
Medicated Samshu	65,800 „	720,564
Soda	3,487 „	15,586
Medicines		3,731,759
Cosmetics		67,832
Total		8,333,321

Chinese Musk—"With regard to some important drugs the Chinese Maritime Customs reported that Chungking is the chief port of original export for Chinese musk, which is brought into Szechuan from Tachienlu, an important market town on the Tibetan-Chinese border. As is well known, musk is of first importance in the manufacture of various perfumes, while in China it is much used as an ingredient in the compounding of medicines The market for musk suffered through the war, but is now gradually recovering. The principal countries of destination were America, Japan, Great Britain and France."

Camphor.—"Camphor is principally produced in the Kwangsi, Fukien and Kiangsi provinces The crude Chinese system of distillation cannot yet compete with the up-to-date methods employed in Formosa by the Japanese. And the lamentable Chinese practice of ruthlessly cutting down the trees without planting new ones will soon kill the industry unless reforestration is attended to Prices for camphor and camphor oil have greatly increased in recent years, and, as the future of the trade looks hopeful, there should be sufficient inducement to take the necessary steps for the encouragement of this valuable industry.

Cargo of Galvanized Sheets—The largest shipment of galvanized sheets in the present year—9,000 tons-has been cleared from Swansea for Shanghai and other Chinese ports, The value is £200,000.

Commercial Attaches Proposed—The Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture in Peking has proposed to the Cabinet that the government follow the example of the others powers and appoint commercial attaches to serve with the Chinese embassies and legations abroad. It is pointed out by the Ministry that this practice is profitable and that the matter should be considered particularly in view of China's increasing foreign trade. The Ministry recommends that commercial attaches should be appointed not only for the great powers but also for the new nations created by the World War since the latter are now engaged in establishing trade relations throughout the world

Tartar General in Trade—The Pei Yang Trading Company, Ltd., has been established in Peking with a capital of $1,000,000 by Wang Ting-tsen, the former Tartar general. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has approved the regulations for the new film.

Manchurian Iron—At the invitation of the South Manchuria Railway, a party of eminent American engineers from Japan recently visited the iron mines of Austan, and as a result of the favorable report, it is said that American capital will be forthcoming to assist the Japanese in the development of the valuable iron deposits. Apparently the Japanese believe that it will be impossible to develop the mines properly without American technical advice, capital and machinery. The working agreement between the Americans and Japanese is somewhat displeasing to the Chinese capitalists since they were not invited to participate although the mines are in Chinese territory.

Chinese-British Mining Company—The Kailan Mining Administration of Tientsin and Lu Tiao-yuan, former civil governor of the Anhui iron mines, are reported to be promoting a Chinese-British company to erect a large iron and steel works at Chinwangtao.

Chihli Silk Industry—The civil governor of Chihli Province has issued a proclamation calling upon the women to aid in developing the silk industry. The executive declares that if the people will give attention to the cultivation of silk worms and the mulberry that Chihli Province soon would rank with Kiangsu and Chekiang in silk production.

Foreign Firms' Names—Taking the view that foreign firms should stick to foreign names, the Department of Foreign Affairs in Peking has recommended to the foreign ministers in the capital that foreign companies operating in China should not be permitted to have Chinese names.

Canton Mats—The British Commercial Counsellor at the Consulate in Canton reports: "there has been nothing doing in most lines of export business during the quarter; the matting trade forming an exception. There has been a moderate demand for this article from London-inferior, however, to the pre-war exports-and from Holland, for which market the Chinese merchants have brought in a new mat on which the colors merely are stencilled instead of the whole fibre being dyed."

Rumored American Loan—Japanese newspapers are printing the doubtful story that John Shank, an American capitalist, has arranged for a loan of $100,000,000 for the Canton government to be used for industrial development in South China. Another report says that a loan of $15,000,000 has been concluded between the Davis Company of America and the Canton government with the Canton Race Course as security. It is said that an advance of $7,000,000 has been made to the government.

Kwangsi's New Tin Mine—A new tin mine has been opened in the Hoynan district of Kwangsi Province and smelting works established. Morrison Young, a well-known American mining engineer, is conducting investigations in the district. It is reported that the exports of tin from this rich region now amount to $4,000,000.

General

Gains in American Trade—British trade journals continue to comment on the speech of Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister in London, some weeks ago at Swanwick in Derbyshire in which he emphasized the enormous increase in American's trade in China. Said Dr. Koo: "It is not sufficiently realized how patiently and efficiently Americans have been preparing the ground for an advance in China during the past twelve or fifteen years. All this time they have been throwing themselves whole-heartedly into the work of educating the Chinese. They have been building and endowing schools and colleges. By mixing with the Chinese socially they have fostered a spirit of comaraderie, and with imagination and sympathy they have studied the point of view and aspirations of Young China with whom, as a result, they are on far more intimate and understanding terms than are the British." These figures, given by Dr. Koo, were particularly interesting to the British!

Number of American firms in China.	1913	1920	
	136	409	
Value of iron and mild steel (H. K. Tls)	1,327,484	11,713,	103
Value of machinery	1,244,044	10,134,	195
Total Value of American imports	73,077,499	210,310,	313

Lumber Tariff Increased—The freight rate on lumber, shipped from Pacific Coast Ports to the Orient, has been increased $2.50 per thousand feet, making the total rate $15. per thousand feet. The order was issued by the shipping board in Washington last week.

Korean Industrial Conference—At a recent meeting in Seoul, the Korean Industrial Conference which was attended by leading Korean business men, petitioned the government to establish a definite industrial policy. The Korean Industrial Investigating Commission is functioning and business men are expecting benefits from its labors.

Films from America—Moving pictures of various industries in America from lumbering to bread-making will be shown in various cities in Japan, beginning, November 1, at Ochanomizu. The films were made under the division of the Committee of Public Information in Washington. An advance showing of the pictures has received favorable comment from the Japanese press. The films, portraying America's amazing industrial development, were taken to Japan through the combined efforts of Judson C. Welliver, secretary to President Harding, and M. Kaku of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Turkestan's Trade Troubles—An economic survey of Turkestan, made in 1920 and published several weeks ago in Moscow, discloses that there were no imports into the country during the year. The silk and cotton industries are in deplorable condition. With no silk worm larval except those from internal sources, the total amount of cocoons was only 15,000 poods. The cotton fields showed a decrease of two-thirds in area. The only encouraging thing mentioned was the revival of cattle breeding in the steppes where there is an increase in the number of calves.

LAOU KIU CHWANG & CO.

Wholesale & Retail

Silks, Satins, Crape, Gauze, Pongee, Embroideries, Furs, Gentleman's Shirts and Gold and Silver Brocades

P. 128 Nanking, Road
SHANGHAI
Branch at Tientsin. Tel. Central 3169.

North China Star
★ 星明北華 ★
TIENTSIN CHINA
Largest Circulation of any English Language - - daily newspaper in China. - - -
The only newspaper in China that is publish- - - - ed every day in the year. - - -
FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM
Charles J. Fox, *Editor*
J. Smith Mitchell, *Business Manager*
Published by the North China Star Co., Inc., (Nevada, U. S. A.)
Directors: Charles J. Fox, *President;* Myron Simon, *Vice-President;* Hollington K. Tong, *Secretary;* Richard T. Evans *Treasurer;* A. C. Cornish, J. P. Ferrer, and Surgeon-General S. H. Chuan.
Terms of Subscription, Daily, One Month $1.00
Six Months $5.00. One Year $10.00
All subscriptions payable in advance. For foreign countries the price of postage is added. Advertising rates will be sent upon application.

For **TRUE INFORMATION** *and*
GENUINE OPINION *of Real China,*
Read
THE CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY

Published by The Chinese Students' Alliance in U. S. A.
From November to June inclusive.

Ta Li, *Editor-in-chief.*
Pao Chao Hsieh, *General Manager.*

Shanghai Agents
Commercial Press.
Chung Hua Book Company.

30 cents a copy

Business Office.
2518 Maryland Avenue,
Baltimore, Md. U. S. A.

$2.00 a year.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—Although there has been rather erratic fluctuations during the week, the net change in price has been insignificant, the market has generally had a steady appearance, but while there has been local buying on declines, outside interest has been insufficient to carry advances far.

Arrivals in the meantime are increasing daily and caution is advised in trading by buying sparingly, as a material advance is unwarranted at the present time,

Yarn.—The market during the past week was keeping steady to firm. New business for export has been recorded, some 7,000 to 8,000 bales in all of 20's and 16's at an advance of one to two taels compared with last week. From present indications a steady market is looked forward to for the near future.

Liverpool, October 27, 1921.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot .....12.15 Pence
" " January.....11.96 "
" " March.....11.71 "
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, October 27, 1921.

New York Market:—December .....19.16 Cents
March.....18.86 "
May .....18.40 "
Spot .....19.60 "
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, October 27, 1921.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May .....Rps. 494 per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan..... " 346 " "
Fine Oomra, December/January .. " 430 " "
Market:—*Weak.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow November/December.....Tls. 35.00
Shanghai November/December ..... " 30.50
" M-ginned, November/December " 31.00
Taichong November/December ..... " 31.50
Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, October 26, 1921.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd	4½'s	1928..... 94.70
Victory Bonds		4¾'s	1922-23 ... 94.40
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible		6's	1925.....101⅞
Standard Oil Co. of New York		7's	1931.....107
New York City		4¼	1965..... 93
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. Common			12
Pacific Development Corporation Stock			10

Weekly Silk Market Report

Shanghai: During the week a fair business has been done. Demand is chiefly from Europe, a few lots of Tussah for Japan, while America is showing very little interest. The following purchases have been reported.

40 B/s	Meinchow Steam Filature	Dragon Horse	13/15	1	Tls. 1000
30 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Dragon Phoenix	,,	1	,, 1000
20 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Rising Sun	,,	1	,, 1000
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Peony	,,		,, 1010
15 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Monster & Book	13/15	1	,, 962.5
80 ,,	Yellow	Meinchow			,, 490
10 ,,	Shantung	Coarse Kobun			,, 425
25 ,,	,,	Fine Kobun			,, 450
10 ,,	,,	Nancheon			,, 415
15 ,,	Szechuen Yellow	Meinchow			,, 475
20 ,,	China Steam Filature	Triton	20/22 X.	1	,, 1050
15 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Arbutus	20/22 X.	1	,, 1050
40 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Sun Stork	12/22 X.	1	,, 1150
30 ,,	,, ,, ,,	W. T. K.	12/22 X.	1	,, 1160
20 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Yuen Shih Kai	15/17 X.	1	,, 1030
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Sun Eagle	9/11 X.	1	,, 1180
20 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Rayon do'r	12/22 X.	1	,, 1150
20 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Pigeon	10/12 X.	1	,, 1160
20 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Bayard	9/11 X.	1	,, 1185
20 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Stork	9/11 X.	1	,, 1150
40 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Double Eagle	11/13 X.	1	,, 1080
15 ,,	Tsatlee Filature	Red Dragon	1-2-3		,, 970
15 ,,	,, ,,	Bicycle	1-2-3		,, 970
10 ,,	,, ,,	Blue Fish	1-2		,, 975
40 ,,	,, ,,	Black Lion	1-2		,, 1010
10 ,,	,, ,,	Condor	X. 1		,, 990
31 ,	Mien Yang	Camel	1		,, 490
9 ,,	,, ,,	S. C.	1-2-3		,, 495
50 ,,	,, ,,	H. K.	3-4		,, 466
100 ,,	,, ,,	S. C.	3-4		,, 466
13 ,,	Meinchow Rereel	Rising Sun			,, 700
16 ,,	,, ,,	Keeling	X. 1-2		,, 695
10 ,,	,, ,,	Gold Dragon	X. 1-2		,, 695
10 ,,	,, ,,	Victory	1-2		,, 695
10 ,,	,, ,,	Mandarin	1-2		,, 695
9 ,,	,, ,,	Great Poet	1-2		,, 685
23 ,,	Yellow	Meinchow			,, 443
41 ,,	,,	Meinchow			,, 490
25 ,,	,,	Meinchow (Inferior cargo)			,, 475
15 ,,	Shantung	Nancheon			,, 415
50 ,,	Tussah	Flying Bear	1-2		,, 600
20 ,,	,,	Three Lion	1-2		,, 600
10 ,,	,,	Cow-Herd	1-2		,, 600
20 ,,	Tussah Filature	Chefoo Hill	1-2		,, 600
20 ,,	,, ,,	Mountain Moth	1-2		,, 600
20 ,,	,, ,,	Robin Bird	1-2		,, 600
30 ,,	,, ,,	Gold Joss	1-2		,, 600
30 ,,	,, ,,	Jack	1-2		,, 600
20 ,,	,, ,,	Black Pagoda	1-2		,, 600
20 ,,	,, ,,	G. Washington	1-2		,, 600
10 ,,	,, ,,	Japanese Woman	1-2		,, 600
10 ,,	,, ,,	Chrysanthemum	1-2		,, 600

Shipments up to October 25, 1921.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filature	9222 B/s	9030 B/s
Yellow Steam Filature	3722 ,,	386 ,,
White Silks	2562 ,,	3406 ,,
Yellow Silks	7161 ,,	6170 ,,
Tussahs	5148 ,,	2352 ,,

Yokohama:

Shipments

Season 1921/1922	(July 1st to October 15th)	81,000 B/s
,, 1920/1921	,,	45,000 ,,
,, 1919/1920	,,	95,000 ,,

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, November 2nd, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 40⅛d. ready and 39⅞d. forward, show an advance of 1d. and ⅝d. respectively since our last circular. Our rate for T/T on London after rising to 4/0 on tight money for the end of the month is now 3/10. Cash is still in demand, but only in certain quarters and in the absence of export cover, forward rates are weak, the difference between ready and forward runs at about 1d per month down to February. We close firm for cash and weak forward.

Our local stocks of silver is reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... Tls. 23,029,000 an increase of Tls. 1,671,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. $ 22,840,000 a decrease ,, $ 160,000.

Estimated value in Tls. 39,473,000 as against Tls. 54,500,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Oct.	Thurs. Oct. 27	Friday Oct. 28	Sat. Oct. 29	Mon. Oct. 31	Tuesday Nov. 1	Wed. Nov 2
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/11.780	3/10 3/11	3/11	4/0	4/0	4/0 3/10	3/10
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/10⅛3/11¼	3/11¼	4/0⅛	4/0¼	4/0⅛3/10¾	3/10¾
4m/s ,,	—	3/10⅜3/11½	3/11⅜	4/0½	4/0½	4/0⅛3/10⅜	3/10⅜
T/T India	279.830	278¾284¾	284¾	291	291	291 279	276⅛
T/T France	1.074.800	1055 1075	1075	1100	1100	1100 1045	1045
T/T N. Y.	76.980	75½ 77	77	78½	78½	78½ 75¼	75¼
T/T H'kong	72.100	72⅛ 72⅛	71⅛	71¼	71¼	71¼ 73	70⅛
T/T Japan	61.610	63¾ 62⅛	62½	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛ 64	64
T/T Batavia	234.600	225¼230⅛	230¼	236	236	236 226	225⅛
T/T Straits	58 370	60¼ 59	59	58	58	58 60⅛	60⅛
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	4/2.780	4/1 4/2	4/2	4/3	4/3	4/3 4/1	4/1
4m/s ,, D/P	—	4/1⅛ 4/2⅛	4/2⅛	4/3⅛	4/3⅛	4/3⅛ 4/1⅛	4/1⅛
6m/s ,, ,,	4/4 030	4/2¼ 4/3¼	4/3¼	4/4¼	4/4⅛	4/4¼ 4/2¼	4/2¼
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,174.800	1155 1175	1200	1200	1200	1200 1145	1145
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	83.980	82½ 84	84	85½	85½	85½ 82¼	82¼
4m/s ,, Docs	—	83¼ 84¾	84¾	86¼	86¼	86¼ 83	83

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Oct. 27	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Nov. 2
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	39⅝	40	40⅞	41⅛	40¾	40⅛
	G. $ 69⅜	G. $ 69¾	G. $ 70¾	G. $ 71	G. $ 70¾	G. $ 69⅛
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 308.00	Tls. 302.60	Tls. 306.80	Tls. 309.00	Tls. 307.20	Tls. 306.80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.9	71.75	71.75	71.675	71.65	71.7
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount		5½%
Bank of France rate of discount		5½%
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s	3½%
,, ,,	4 m/s.	3⅝%
,, ,,	6 m/s	4⅛%

London on Paris	T/T 53.12
London on Germany	T/T 716
New York on London	T/T 391⅛
Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 1/32
Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/8⅛
Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/5½

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Tuesday, October 18, to October 22, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mi.le—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Oct. Tael 1.23 equal Gold. $1.)

S. S. Golden State, October 7.

To Honolulu.

Silk, Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	1.03
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	8
Eggs, Preserved	Pcs.	2,000
Carpets	,,	11

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.07
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	7
,, Kiukiang	,,	13

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	3
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	11
Glassware	,,	14
Walnuts in Shell	,,	381
Carpets	Pcs.	86

To Baltimore.

Bristles	Pls.	58
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	84
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	68
Straw Braid, White	,,	19

To Boston.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	511

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 20	Pls.	20.40

To Los Angeles.

Carpets	Pcs.	28

To Peared.

Tea, Green:

Hyson, other Ports	Pls.	33

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls. 15	Pls.	15.15

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai Bls. 5	Pls.	4.99
,, other Ports Bls. 15	,,	15.00

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	Pls.	10.00
Bristles	,,	45
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	168
Carpets	Pcs.	26

S. S. Arabia Maru, October 7.

To Seattle.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	4
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	46

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	79
Egg Albumen, Frozen	,,	140
Egg Yolk, Frozen	,,	49
Carpets	Pcs.	6

S. S. Gaelic Prince, from U. S. A., Sept 29.

Iron Pipe Fittings	Pls.	4
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 3,008	,,	10,495
Bark, Oak	,,	251
Paper, Printing	,,	136
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,344
Tanning Materials, Unclassed	,,	7
Oilcloth	Pcs.	300
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 252	Hk. Tls.	20,038

S. S. Eurymachus, October 8.

To New York.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	2

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	1,736
,, Kiukiang	,,	7
,, other Ports	,,	6
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	104
,, other Ports	,,	104
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	56
Hyson, other Ports	,,	94
Bristles	,,	44
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	29
Intestines Pig	,,	32
Oil, Wood	,,	2,529
Carpets	Pcs.	28
Skins, Goat	,,	600

S. S. Grace Dollar, October 14.

To New York.

Antimony Regulus	Pls.	840

S. S. Empress of Russia, Oct. 1, from U. S. A.

Sheetings:

Grey, 11 lb	Pcs	19,000
Grey, 12½ lb, over 110 threads per square inch	,,	4,000
Grey, 15½ lb, over 110 threads per square inch	Pcs.	63,000
Drills, Grey, 12¾ lb	,,	3,000

S. S. Coaxet, from U. S. A., October 6.

Iron and Steel:

Plate Cuttings	,,	2,731
Paper, Common Printing	,,	227

Timber:

Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	763,647

S. S. Empress of Russia, October 15.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 80	Pls.	79 78

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls. 24	Pls.	14.85
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 20	,,	20.25
Tea, Scented, other Ports	,,	1
Chinaware, Fine	,,	68
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	92
Straw Braid, White	,,	12
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	41
Carpets	,,	2

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls. 10	Pls.	10

To Chicago.

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	255
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	96

To Cincinnati.

Tea, Green:

Hyson, other Ports	Pls.	698

To Baltimore.

Tea, Scented, other Ports	Pls.	8

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY

NEW YORK—PITTSBURG

Pioneer Steel Car Builders : : : : : We build Railway Cars exclusively

Our facilities assures prompt delivery

Prompt Deliveries Means Quick Earnings From Rolling Stock

ECONOMY PRESSED STEEL CARS SERVICE

U. S. P. O. Box 705 : : China Office : : No. 1A Canton Road, Shanghai

18-506

New Books and Publications

Russia from the American Embassy

Russia from the American Embassy: April, 1916 November, 1918. By David R. Francis. New York; Charles Scribner's Sons; 1921.

MR. Francis was Ambassador to Russia during the last thirteen months of the Czar's government. He continued to represent the United States under the Provisional Government for eight months, and then remained in the country from the beginning of the Bolshevik Revolution until within five days of the armistice, when a surgical operation required his removal to a hospital in London. Mr. Francis watched the spasmodic manifestations of Bolshevism during the summer of 1927, and the culmination in the autumn of that year. For more than a year he was in a position to see the workings of the Bolshevist experiment. In preparing the present volume Mr. Francis has drawn freely upon his daily journal of incidents, interviews and impressions, upon his voluminous reports to the State Department, and upon personal letters to his family, friends and business associates. Thus, in some measure, the reader is permitted to share in Mr. Francis' observations of the shifting scenes in the drama of Russia's recent history.

The Fruits of Victory. By Norman Angell. New York; The Century Company; 1921.

IN this volume the propositions set forth in "The Great Illusion," by the same author, are reexamined in the light of the World War. In the main, his argument is economic. Since many nations are unable to produce what they need, a flow of goods across national borders is absolutely necessary. The world must learn to produce what it needs most advantageously by agreement, and distribute it freely where it is needed. Competition for national power only paralyzes these cooperative processes.

Men and Manners in Parliament. By Sir Henry Lucy. New York; E. P. Dutton & Co.; 1921.

CLEVER word-pictures of men who were conspicuous in British Parliamentary life a half-century ago. These pen portraits originally appeared as a series of articles in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. As a student at Princeton, Woodrow Wilson read them with intense interest, and because of the knowledge of British public affairs that they gave him Mr. Wilson in later years was accustomed to refer to Sir Henry Lucy as one of his instructors.

The World in Revolt. By Gustave Le Bon. New York; Macmillan; 1921.

THE author of "The Psychology of the Crowd" reviews in this new volume the special psychological factors that entered into the fighting of the Great War, discusses the part taken by America, and expresses views of his own regarding the place of Socialism and Bolshevism in the modern world state. Dr. Le Bon is a scholar of unquestioned standing in his department.

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
TO BE WELL INFORMED READ
THE ASIATIC REVIEW
(Founded 1886)
"An excellent April number." *Morning Post.* "Abundant fare is here provided." *Times.*
Five Shillings. Published Quarterly. £1 per annum.
Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobe & Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.
Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.
Proceedings of the East India Association.
Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
ARCHAEOLGOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION
Publishers: EAST AND WEST, LIMITED, 3, Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1.
Agents for the Far East: Kelly & Walsh; Maruzen & Co.

WHEN you are sued you secure legal advice from a man who has knowledge of the law.

WHEN you are ill you send for a man that has studied and practiced medicine.

WHEN you are struggling with a publicity problem in China isn't it reasonable to suppose that you need the advise of an advertising specialist?

Phone: C—356

The Oriental Press Advertising
DEPARTMENT
115 Avenue Edward VII

18-507

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

DONALD ROBERTS, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

1. Japan's Latest Memorandum.

Read the article on pp. 392-393. In connection with it also, read the editorial p. 389-390, and the Chinese Press Opinion, pp. 402, 404 and 406.

Questions. 1. By what Japanese body was this memorandum framed? 2. What is its purpose? 3. Discuss the statement of the writer of this article that "the liberalization of the Versailles Treaty bids fair to be the actuating spirit of the Washington Conference." 4. On what ground does the Japanese government base its claim to retain full railway rights in Shantung? 5. Is Japan willing under conditions to arbitrate this question? 6. From the party of the memorandum which is quoted on p. 393 do you conclude that the Chinese Foreign Minister has been desirous of negotiating with Japan on this question? 7. Will Japan gain an advantage at the Washington Conference by reason of having issued this memorandum? 8. What conclusion does the writer of this article reach as to how this question will ultimately be settled?

2. Diplomacy of the United State in the Orient.

Read the article on pp. 391-392.

Questions. 1. What facts are given in this article as evidence of the diplomatic attitude of the United States in Oriental affairs? 2. How is this attitude and policy defined in the quotation from Dr. Scott at the end of this page? 3. Do you regard the conclusion thus drawn to be a justifiable one?

3. Citizen Krasnoschekoff.

Read the article on pp. 393-395. This is a treatment of some of the conditions that underlay the founding of the Far Eastern Republic. It may be remarked that the career of "Citizen" Krasnoschekoff illustrates very well some of the forces that were at work to bring about revolution in Russia long before the revolution actually came in 1917. During the fifty years preceding this revolution, indeed, there were a multitude of radical and socialist leaders, whose activities often compelled them to live abroad.

Questions 1 What is told of the earlier life of this man? 2 What party did he ally himself with? 3. Note what is said as to his life in America? 4. When and under what circumstances did he return to Russia? Where did he land? 5. In what work did he become active? 6. The Russian Revolution some in March 1917, but the Bolshevik revolution came in November of that year. Keeping this in mind,—what was the difference between the government by the Zemstvos and the Soviets? 7. What led to the increase in the influence of the Soviets in Siberia? What part had "Citizen" Krasnoschekoff in these events?

2. Domestic Affairs

1. Moving of the Waters in China

Read the article on p.399-402.

Questions. 1. What do you take the meaning of the title to be? 2. Is the phonetic alphabet a very useful thing for China? If so, do you use it? Do others use it? Is it going to be possible to make it more useful? 3. Is it true that the Chinese who have been abroad have been the leaders in the modernization of China? 4. Are they responsible for the change from monarchy to the republic? 5. In which of all the modern changes mentioned here do you see the most hope? Do, for example, approve of a change in wedding customs? 6. Do you read any of the magazines mentioned by the writer as expressive of the new thought in China today? 7. Are you a radical or a conservative? 8. Is there an awakening of labor in China? 9. Is it at all likely that Bolshevik ideas will become prevalent in China?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1- China's Progress in Industry.

Read the items under this heading to be found on pp. 429-31. The questions are grouped under the headings as they are found.

Questions:

Shanghai: 1. What is the business of the Chung Hwa Shoe Company? 2. Why has it been so successful? 3. What extension of the business is now being planned? 4. What new marketing method is to be tried in this new department? 5. Do you know any Chinese company that has made a success of the selling of goods by mail? 6. What meeting of British business men has been held in Shanghai this week?

China · 1. What kind of fishing is to be done, in your opinion, by the Hua Tung Company? 2. Can you name the centers of the fishing industry in China? 3. Will a railway between Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces be an easy engineering problem? 4. Is it true that the manufacture of the best lacquer articles takes more than ten years? 5. Name some the things that can be done for the advancement of the silk trade by a Silk Improvement Commission.

General 1. What is the purpose of the ship *British Industry*? 2 Name some of the products that will probably find a place on this ship? 3. What products would China show on such a ship if she sent one out? 4 Do you think it a desirable thing for China to consider?

Topic 2. The Rew Silk Market.

Read the reports on pp. 432-3 and read particularly the comment of Mr. Horikoshi.

Questions: 1. What is the usual number of bales of raw silk sent out of Japan per year? 2. What is the usual American import of raw silk? 3. What percentage of American imports of raw silk come from Japan? 4. Where does the rest come from? 5. Find out from the *China Year Book* what the export of silk from China to the United States is and see whether this agrees with the statements of Mr. Horikoshi? 5. Is the present price of silk in Shanghai low or high? 6. How do you account for the fact that Japan has been more successful than China in the development of the American silk market? Try to find help in answering this question by consulting a man who knows the silk trade?

Topic 3. The United States and China.

Read the article on the relations of these two nations that begins on p. 395.

Make a list of the proposals that in your opinion are of an economic or commercial nature. Does the author believe that the economic problems are the most important? Do you?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, James L. Gardiner.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

Oct. 29, 1921, Cause No. 1515, U. S. v. Scott; plea of guilty.

" 29, " " " 1512, U. S. v. Scanlon; plea of guilty.

" 29, " " " 1514, U. S. v. Moffett; plea of guilty.

Nov. 2, " " " 1513, U. S. v. Peak; motion of District Attorney to dismiss.

" 2, " " " 1505, U. S. v. Sack; motion of District Attorney to dismiss.

HSIEN NIEH NEW WORLD CO. et al, PLAINTIFFS, v. TOBACCO PRODUCTS CORPORATION, DEFENDANT

(Cause No. 1369; decided July 21, 1921.)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1. **PLEADING:** A GENERAL DEMURRER will not lie to a pleading which states a cause of action for any relief.

2. ID.: THE PRAYER is not affected by demurrer.

3. **ACTIONS:** TIME OF COMMENCING: *Malicious Prosecution* is not ordinarily actionable until a judgment has been rendered in favor of the complaining party.

Paul F. Faison, Esq., (Substituting Fleming, Davies & Bryan) for the demurrer.

James Ross, Esq., contra.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The defendant demurs to a petition alleging three causes of action. The demurrer contains grounds relating to the petition as a whole but these are practically abandoned and the sole ground urged in argument is that each of the three alleged causes of action is insufficiently stated.

The first cause of action alleges that "plaintiff is an unregistered Chinese company or partnership" (Par. 1)

> " with shareholders whose rights are defined and protected by the rules and regulations of the said company printed on the face of the said Company's share certificates, a translation of which said rules and regulations is hereto attached, marked Exhibit 'A' and made a part hereof." (Par. 3)
>
> " That at all times herein mentioned Loh Sih Hou was the duly constituted and acting agent and representative, to wit: the compradore, of the Defendant." (Par. 5)
>
> " That on the 8th day of March, 1920, a certain instrument in writing written in the Chinese language and purporting to be a power-of-attorney to the said Loh Sih Hou to act alone in the management of the Plaintiff, The Hsien Nieh New World Co., was signed by the then directors of the said The Hsien Nieh New World Co., which said instrument and the said act of the said directors were *ultra vires* the rules and regulations of the said The Hsien Nieh New World Co." (Par. 7)
>
> " on the 18th day of May, 1920, a certain instrument in writing purporting to be a deed of mortgage was purported to be made between the said The Hsien Nieh New World Co. under the hand of the said Loh Sih Hou purporting and pretending to act for the said The Hsien Nieh New World Co. of the one part, but in truth and in fact acting without authority, and with the intent to deceive and defraud Plaintiffs, and the Defendant, of the other part, whereby the whole of the premises, buildings, properties, estates, assets and good will of the said The Hsien Nieh New World Co., were purported to be mortgaged to the Defendant for a term expiring on the 31st day of December, 1921 (unless sooner determined by three months notice on either side) to secure the payment by the said The Hsien Nieh New World Co. to the Defendent of the sum of $161,000.00 without interest." (Par. 8)
>
> " That on the said 18th day of May, 1920, a certain other instrument in writing was signed by the said Loh Sih Hou, the latter purporting and pretending to act, an hereinbefore alleged, for the said The Hsien Nieh New World Co., but in truth and in fact acting without authority, and with the intent to deceive and defraud Plaintiffs, which said instrument purported to be a contract between the said The Hsien Nieh New World Co. and the Defendant, whereby the former purported to undertake and agree to sell the latter's cigarettes, and no others, within the premises of the said The Hsien Nieh New World Co. for a period of ten (10) years from the date of the said instrument, and containing other terms and con-

Judgments:

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 29, 1921, Cause No. 1515, U. S. v. Scott; caution.
" 29, " " " 1512, U. S. v. Scanlon; caution.

Oct. 29, 1921, Cause No. 1514, U. S. v. Moffett; caution.

Nov. 2, " " " 1513, U. S. v. Peak; dismissal.

" 2, " " " 1505, U. S. v. Sack; dismissal.

" 3, " " " 1510, U. S. v. Gale; dismissal.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Oct. 26, 1921, Cause No. 1513, U. S. v. Peak; affidavit.
" 27, " " " 1513, U. S. v. Peak; warrant of arrest issued.

" 27, " " " 1492, Schulze v. Schulze; defendant's answer.

" 27, " " " 1514, U. S. v. Moffet; Complaint.

" 27, " " " 1515, U. S. v. Scott; complaint.

" 28, " " " 1516, Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China v. Reid's Limited, Inc.; petition; summons to answer issued.

" 28, " " " 1513, U. S. v. Peak; marshal's return of warrant of arrest.

" 31, " " " 1493, Luyt v. Asia Banking Corp.; stipulation.

" 31, " " " 1516, Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China v. Reid's Limited, Inc.; marshal's return of summons to answer.

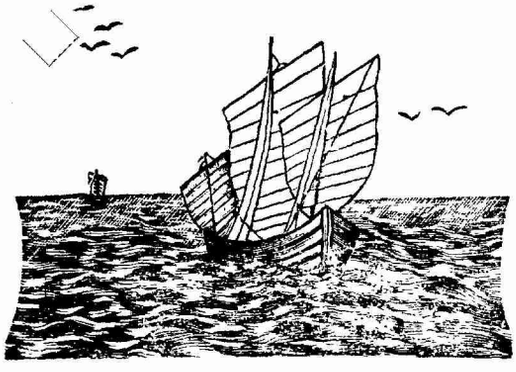
" 31, " " " 1498, In re last will and testament of Grace Lydia Coppock; oath of executrix.

" 31, " " " 1517, Van Corbeck v. Grand Hotel Kalee, Ltd.; complaint; summons to answer issued.

Nov. 1, " " " 1518, Schulze v. Schulze; complaint for injunction, restraining order; summons to show cause; marshal's return of summons.

" 2, " " " 1519, U. S. v. John Doe, Richard Roe, et al; affidavit.

" 2, " " " 1520, In re Last Will and Testament of Robert McCheyne Mateer; petition; deposition; oath of executrix.



ditions highly advantageous to Defendant and disadvantageous and burdensome to Plaintiffs. That the said instrument contained, *inter alia*, the condition that the said Loh Sih Hou, or some other person approved of in writing by Defendant, should continue to be the managing director of the said The Hsien Nieh New World Co." (Par. 9)

"That on or about the 7th day of February, 1921, Plaintiffs tendered to the Defendant the sum of $217,938.52 in full payment of the purported obligations purporting and pretending to be created by the hereinabove mentioned fraudulent acts of the said Loh Sih Hou, which said tender was refused by Defendant, whereupon Plaintiffs on the 24th day of February, 1921, offered in writing to Defendant, and demanded the right, to pay off the full amount of the alleged indebtedness purporting to be secured by the said instrument, Exhibit 'B' which offer and demand were also refused by the said Defendant." (Par. 10)

"That on some date unknown to Plaintiffs, during the year 1920, but prior to the 20 day of October, 1920, the Defendant entered upon the premises of the said The Hsien Nieh New World Co. and then and there wrongfully seized the said premises and continued wrongfully and unlawfully to withhold possession of the said premises from Plaintiffs until the 5th day of May, 1921." (Par. 11)

"That on the 5th day of May, 1921, while the two suits hereinabove mentioned were pending in this Honorable Court, the Plaintiff, The Hsien Nieh New World Co., by three of its directors, the said directors acting under duress of threats of prolonged litigation, and of damage to and ultimate ruin of the business of the said The Hsien Nieh New World Co., and the Defendant, by its duly authorized representative, signed a certain instrument in writing, a copy of which is hereto attached, marked Exhibit 'I' and made a part hereof. That the sole reason for the signing of the said instrument by Plaintiff, The Hsien Nieh New World Co., was, as Defendant well knew, the fear on the part of Plaintiffs of prolonged litigation, costs, expenses and injury to and ruin of their business and credit as the result of such litigation and of the continuation of the unlawful and fraudulent acts of the Defendant and its representative Loh Sih Hou, and another hereinafter mentioned. That the said pretended contract was without consideration, and was unduly burdensome, oppressive and unconscionable." (Par. 13)

"That between the 18th day of May, 1920, and 5th day of May, 1921, while the Defendant by its agent and representative, Loh Sih Hou, was in possession of the Plaintiffs' premises and properties as hereinabove alleged, the said Defendant, by its said agent and representative, Loh Sih Hou, in violation of its duties and obligations to the said Plaintiffs, and with the intent to deceive and defraud Plaintiffs and to injure their said business, conducted the management of Plaintiffs' business in an extravagant and wasteful manner, allowed Plaintiffs' properties to deteriorate, committed waste and depredations thereon, and caused sundry and divers defective and illegal constructions to be placed upon the said premises, and committed sundry and divers other breaches of trust, as alleged mortgagees in possession." (Par. 14)

"That each and all of the acts hereinabove alleged to have been done and performed by the said Loh Sih Hou were done and performed by the said Loh Sih Hou in his capacity as representative and agent of the Defendant, and with the said Defendant's knowledge, consent and approval." (Par. 15)

In argument defendant's counsel directs his attention mainly to the terms of Paragraph 13 above quoted, contending that the alleged threat of litigation could not constitute duress because defendant had a right to sue.[1] The common law requirements of duress, however, have been somewhat relaxed in federal jurisdictions.[2] Duress of the person is no longer necessary; duress of goods is now sufficient.[3] But whether the averments of Paragraph 13 are sufficient to show duress in this case we need not here determine; for the rule is that

> "If the facts stated in the complaint entitle the plaintiff to *any* relief, a demurrer for want of sufficient facts will not be sustained."[4]

1. Citing Fitzpatrick v. Laconia Levee Dist. (Ark.) 85 S. W. 409; Kiler v. Wohletz, 79 Kan. 716, 101 Pac. 474; Dunham v. Griswold, 100 N. Y. 224, 3 N. E. 76; York v. Hinkle, 80 Wisc. 624, 50 N. W. 895; Bolln v. Metcalf, 6 Wyo. 1, 42 Pac. 12, 44 Pac. 694.
2. Koenigsberger v. Hauert, 2 Extratorriterial Cases—and citations.
3. Id.
4. Encyc. of Pleadings & Practice, VI., 346.

(To be continued next week)